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Agrahayana 24, 1899 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 15, 1977/Agrahayana 24,
1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in The Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Earnings from Public Call Officers

9426. SHRI V.A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public call offices in the country, at present;

(b) the amount Government have collected from these public call offices during the six months preceding April 1, 1977 and the six months following April 1, 1977;

(c) whether such collection is inadequate and gradually decreasing; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No. of long-distance public call offices in the country as on 15-11-77 was about 6900.

(b) The revenue collected from long-distance public call offices during the period October, 1976 to March, 1977 was Rs. 50.47 lakhs and during the period April, 1977 to September, 1977, Rs. 47.53 lakhs

(c) yes, Sir.

031 L. S.—2

(d) In pursuance of the policy for opening more Public Call Offices at block tehsil/sub-tehsil headquarters and other such places on loss, more and more PCOs are being opened on loss. Moreover, the PCOs earning more revenue are being converted into telephone exchanges due to the demand for local telephones. Provision of telephone facility at under-developed areas by long distance P.C.Os. even on loss at certain categories of stations is a deliberate policy of the Department.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister be pleased to give State-wise and rural area-wise break-up of the figure?

SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI : Andhra Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER: If you have got this information, you can place it on the Table of the House.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister be pleased to state if the Government would take adequate steps to have more public call offices in the rural areas as well as in the State where there is deficiency for these?

SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI : We are doing it this year.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : क्या यह सही है कि यह टेलीफोन का विभाग सरकार का ऐसा विभाग है जो सरकार की गलती पर सरकार को कमाई कर के देता है ? हम टेलीफोन घुमाते हैं और रांग नम्बर मिलता है लेकिन हमारे पचास पैसे उस में चले जाते हैं । तो सरकार की गलती से कमाने वाला यह विभाग जो सरकार का है उसको सरकार कब तक दुश्स्त करेगी और क्या सरकार इस के भांकड़े बताएगी कि सरकार की गलती से इस विभाग ने कितने रुपये कमाए हैं ।

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह :
ऐसे कोई आंकड़े नहीं हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी उत्तर में कहा है कि सरकार घाटे में इस को चला रही है और कुछ सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने की योजना भी सरकार की है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितना घाटा प्रति वर्ष सरकार को होता है और प्रति वर्ष कितने फोन लगाने का लक्ष्य आप ने रखा है और प्रत्येक गांव में टेलीफोन पहुंच जाय उस में कितना समय लगेगा, और यह जो आप ने 18 पैसे रखा है यह बहुत ज्यादा है, इसे कम करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था है ?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह :
इस साल दो हजार पी सी ओ लगाने का लक्ष्य है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने पूछा कि आप प्रति वर्ष कितना घाटा उठाते हैं और प्रति वर्ष कितने फोन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में लगाना चाहते हैं ? मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि यह जो मूल्य रखा है 18 पैसे क्या सरकार इस को कम करने का इरादा रखती है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री बृज लाल वर्मा) :
जो आप ने पूछा है घाटे के बारे में, घाटा तो होता है लेकिन घाटे की पूरी फिगर हमारे पास नहीं है। वह आप नोटिस देंगे तो हम बता देंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस का उत्तर नहीं आया कि प्रति वर्ष कितने फोन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में लगाने का आप का लक्ष्य है ?

श्री बृज लाल वर्मा : 2 हजार इस साल लगेगे और 2 हजार अगले साल लगेगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : : मैं ने 18 पैसे मूल्य को कम करने के बारे में पूछा था और मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि मसलत जगह डायल हो जाय तो पैसे वापस आ जाय ऐसी कोई मशीन आप लगाना चाहते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: He has not got the material.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Is the Minister aware that a large percentage of these public call offices remains out of order at any point of time? I would like to know the percentage of such public call offices which really do not function.

MR. SPEAKER: He has no information.

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक स्कीम ऐसी बनाई थी कि जिन गांवों की आबादी 5 हजार की हो उसे पी सी ओ से जोड़ देंगे, तो क्या उन्होंने सर्वे कराया है कि भारतवर्ष में कितने गांव पांच हजार या उससे अधिक आबादी के हैं और उन्हें कब तक जोड़ने की योजना है ?

MR. SPEAKER: That particular question has been answered sometime back. The same question cannot come again.

श्री बृज लाल वर्मा : दो हजार पापुलेशन के 40 हजार विलेज हैं और उसमें 12 हजार में हमने लगा दिया है।

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : बाकी कब तक लगा देंगे ?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह :
जल्दी लगा देंगे।

श्री बृज लाल वर्मा : दो हजार के हिसाब से हर साल लगायेंगे।

श्री सोमजी भाई डाभोर : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आबागमन की दृष्टि से जो गांव दूर हैं, जहाँ पर रेलवे

लाइन और सबके नहीं हैं उनको आप प्राथमिकता देंगे ?

श्री राज लाल वर्मा : एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिहाज से जो स्थान महत्वपूर्ण है जैसे जिला, सदर तहसील, तहसील, ब्लाक और थाने—उन स्थानों को हम प्राथमिकता दे रहे हैं और उसके बाद 5 हजार और शायद हजार की आबादी वाले गावों को प्राथमिकता देंगे ।

श्री सोमजी भाई डामोर : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि घाटा हो रहा है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कोई घाटा नहीं है, हमकी बे जांच करा लें । यह कमाने का घंघा है ।

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि घाटा उठाकर तहसील कार्यालयों में टेलीफोन लगाया जाता है लेकिन यह कहना कहां तक उचित है कि इसकी फिगर्स उनके पास नहीं हैं । जब उन्होंने जवाब दिया है कि घाटा उठा कर टेलीफोन लगाया जाता है तो उनको आंकड़े भी देने चाहिए कि कितना घाटा होता है और उसको पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है । मंत्री जी को यह जवाब देना चाहिए । अगर वे जवाब न दें तो आप उनसे यह जवाब दिवायें ।

इसके साथ ही मंत्री जी यह भी बतायें कि ब्लाक और तहसील स्तरों पर टेलीफोन केन्द्र बनाने की जो योजना है उस का लक्ष्य कितने सालों में पूरा कर लिया जायेगा ?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुब्बरेव साय : पी सी प्रो की रेवेन्यू जब बढ़ती है तब उसको एक्सचेंज में कन्वर्ट कर लेते हैं । पी सी प्रो में रेवेन्यू कम होती है, वह लास में चलते हैं लेकिन जब उनकी रेवेन्यू बढ़ जाती है तब उनकी एक्सचेंज में कन्वर्ट कर लेते हैं ।

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : मैंने पूछा था कि ब्लाक और तहसील स्तर पर टेलीफोन लगाने का लक्ष्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ।

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुब्बरेव साय : दो साल में ।

Some hon. Members rose—

MR. SPEAKER: No, please.

Next question—Shri Prasannabhai Mehta—not here. Then, Shri Jaffer Shariel—he is also absent.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I would like to submit that under rule 49(3),

“If on a question being called, it is not asked or the member in whose name it stands is absent, the Speaker may, at the request of any member, direct that the answer to it be given.”

This is a very important question. I request that since the member is absent you may ask the Minister to answer it.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. This is your own question.

Intercepting Mail of certain Political Leaders

*429. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is being blamed that the important mail of certain political leaders is being intercepted still as was done in the Emergency period;

(b) is so, how far this is true;

(c) whether the former Prime Minister had alleged about the same;

(d) what are the main reasons for this; and

(e) whether the officials responsible for intercepting the mail are still in the Ministry and are helping the present Government also in intercepting the mail of opposition leaders and the action being taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such communication has been received in this Ministry.

(d) In view of reply to (e) above, this does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What happened to my earlier request, Sir? The main purpose and the object regarding questions is this. Under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the House from rule 32 onwards, a question is drafted and it is admitted by you only to elicit certain information. There is no information when the Minister gives his answer like 'it does not arise'. Is his answer in conformity with the purpose for which the question has been admitted and put down for the answer in the House? Sir, it is a very bold answer when he says that 'it does not arise'. This is not an answer at all.

How can the Minister answer when the question is about intercepting of mails of important political leaders? This would be investigated by the Home Ministry. I do not know why this question has been put down to this Ministry. Anyway I am not complaining against the Minister. It has been given in such a manner that the Minister in-charge cannot investigate into this. This is supposed to have been investigated by the Home Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question now. Have you any supplementary to ask?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I have got a supplementary. Before that, I want your ruling on this. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Just a minute.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह परम्परा आप की सरकार ने ढाली है। 30 साल तक हमारी डाक खोली गई है। अब आप को तकलीफ होती है।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kachwai, I am on my legs now.

MR. Lakkappa, you have addressed the question to the Minister of Communi-

cations and the Minister of Communication has to reply. Therefore, you cannot now complain that the Minister of Home Affairs should reply.

Have you any supplementary on this? Please go on.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I would like to put a supplementary. Part (C) of my question is whether the former Prime Minister had alleged about the same and whether it is a fact and if the matter of intercepting of mails of certain political leaders as it used to be done during the period of emergency is true, is it being investigated? A statement was made by the former Prime Minister recently—by Smt. Indira Gandhi—about it. What was the machinery that the Minister has got to investigate this complaint and come to the conclusion? He says 'It does not arise'. This is with reference to the statement made recently by the former Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi.

SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA: No complaint has yet been received from the former Prime Minister regarding this.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, my question is very simple. I will not put anything against the Rules of Procedure. A statement was recently made by the former Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi alleging that intercepting of mails is being done as was done during the period of emergency of the political leaders.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, you are again and again reading the same thing. You want to know whether the Minister has read the complaint which has appeared in the newspapers and whether he has investigated into that complaint.

SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA: I have not read it, Sir.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In view of the ignorance of the Minister not to have read the statement made by the former Prime Minister of India regarding intercepting of the mail of the political leaders, I would like to bring to his notice that there is operating a gang. (*Interruptions*).

In view of the inefficiency, as the important mail of the political leaders is being tampered with, we have an apprehension that we may not be able to play the role of opposition in this House. (*Interruptions*).

I would like to know what machinery his Ministry has got to investigate such

intercepting of the important mail of the political leaders. Please, also give an assurance that such things will not happen and you will streamline the functioning of your Ministry.

SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA : It is an incorrect charge. I totally deny that we intercept any letter. As far as the complaint is concerned I have categorically said that we have not yet received any complaint from any opposition leader or even Indira Gandhi.

SHRI T. A. PAI : The hon'ble Minister has made some observation in Bangalore that telephone lines have not been bugged and there is no tapping of telephone communications. But recently Shri Jagjivan Ram while disclosing before the Shah Commission brought out that as a matter of habit certain practices still continue. Will the hon'ble Minister categorically assure us that old habits will not continue and it will be put down very firmly, whoever the person is?

SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA : Yes, I can say this Department is not at all concerned with that tapping. Although this question is concerned with postal side yet as far as the telephones is concerned no tapping is done by the Department.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Sir, Shri Lakkappa has asked in part (a) of his original question "whether it is a fact that the Ministry is being blamed that the important mail of certain political leaders is being intercepted still as was done in the Emergency period?" So, Shri Lakkappa admits that it was being done in the Emergency period. (Interruptions).

In view of this part (a) of the question, whether the Minister will inform the House as to what was the *modus operandi* and what were the details—particularly of the interception of the mail of the then Opposition leaders during the Emergency?

SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA : As far as the Emergency period is concerned, it was the Intelligence Department which used to do it.

SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA : This department never does it. (Interruptions).

श्री छवि राम वर्मा : भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी फोन द्वारा, पत्रों के द्वारा और ब्यानों के द्वारा अपने अनुयायियों से तोड़फोड़ और हिंसा का वातावरण पैदा कर रही है। इस प्रकार

की कई घटनाएं हुई हैं। मद्रास में अभी इसका एक उदाहरण आपके सामने आ चुका है। इस प्रकार की जो कार्यवाही वह कर रही है इन्हें रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER : How does it arise out of this question? Next question.

S.T.D. Facilities Among Cities Of Gujarat

*430. **PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the STD facilities among and between major cities of Gujarat during the current financial year; 1977-78;

(b) is so, full details thereof; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Schemes for expansion of trunk telephone circuits between major cities of Gujarat are under execution and are expected to be completed in phases in 1978-79, 1979-80. STD facilities amongst cities in Gujarat would be expanded progressively thereafter.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : May I know from the hon. Minister the cities which will have this facility under this plan for giving STD connection for each of the two years 1978-79 and 1979-80? May I also know whether the existing STD facility between Ahmedabad and other cities in Gujarat is operating efficiently and faultlessly?

SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI : The following point to point STD are working in Gujarat State: Ahmedabad-Rajkot, Ahmedabad-Barode, Ahmedabad-Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad-Nadiad, Ahmedabad-Delhi, Baroda-Surat, Gandhinagar-Rajkot, Gandhinagar-Baroda, Gandhinagar-Nadiad, Jamnagar-Rajkot and via Dhuuagar-Delhi.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : The hon. Minister gave information about existing facilities; I know them. I have asked about the future plan.

SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI: A trunk automatic exchange has been established at Ahmedabad to which Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar are being transferred. Baroda, Rajkot and Jamnagar will be connected to this TAX in 1979-80. Ahmedabad Trunk Automatic exchange will be inter connected with the existing TAX at Indore and Bombay and will provide interdialling facilities among Bombay, Poona, Surat, Baroda, Rajkot, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Ahmedabad, Indore and Bhopal.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : He has left out answering the second part of my question—whether the existing facilities are working efficiently and faultlessly. He may kindly answer this part while answering my second supplementary question. May I know whether he will consider including such cities in Gujarat Which are very busy commercial centres involving crores of rupees of business including export outside Gujarat, outside India, because I find that those cities are not included in the programmes for 1978-79 and 1979-80? I do not want to give those details because the department knows them; there are cities where commerce valued at more than Rs. one crore takes place between Gujarat and other States in India, as well as export from Gujarat to other countries. Secondly, I wanted to know whether the STD facilities are working faultlessly and efficiently, because what is the use of paying for STD when people have to wait for more than one hour to get through a Call?

MR. SPEAKER: The rule of equality operates; it does not discriminate.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA): We are in the process of giving connections. Our norms are: if there are 100 calls in each line then we go in for STD.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Kandla is an important port, but there is no STD facility between Ahmedabad and Kandla. May I know whether places like Kandla are being connected by STD with Ahmedabad?

SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA : It is in the future plan.

SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH: It concerns not only the Minister of Communications but the Minister of Health also, who is not here. In big cities when there are many wrong calls and when trunk calls are delayed, the doctors have found that there are more cases of blood pressure and hypertension.....

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of this. Next question.

Works Norms For E.P.F. Organisation

*432. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND LAFOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how far the work norms prescribed in the Manual of Accounts Procedure for E.P.F. Organisation of 1960 are being implemented;

(b) whether the legislation of Employees Family Pension Act, 1971 and Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Act, 1976 has increased the work norms of E.P.F. employees; and

(c) if so, how far the additional staff is proposed to be sanctioned by Government region-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR & PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA): The Employees Provident Fund Authorities have reported that:—

(a) The Manual of Accounting Procedure issued in 1968 does not prescribe any work norms as such for maintenance of accounts of Employees Provident Fund. However, work norms are contained in the 'Employees Provident Funds Manual' issued in 1963. These norms were revised by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund in 1970, and are being implemented for staffing the Regional Offices of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

(b) Separate work norms have been evolved for providing staff for work pertaining to the Employees' Family Pension Scheme 1971 and the Employee's Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976

(c) The Central Board of Trustees at its meeting held on the 5th December, 1977 has recommended revised yardstick. The recommendation is yet to be considered by the Government.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHI: Before putting my supplementary, I would like to point out that the answer starts with the sentence: "The Employees Provident Fund Authorities have reported that..."

Why do they want to escape from the responsibility for the answer? It is not an autonomous organisation. Why

'have they put it in this form? Now I will put my supplementary. In the answer it has been said that the manual of accounting procedure was under consideration by the trustees of the Board at their meeting held on 5th December 77. This provident fund organisation is a very important organisation because it is a social security scheme for the workers. A lot of complaints have been received by the trade unions and a lot of accounts have not been settled for 1 to 6 years. When we enquired from the provident fund organisation, we were told that because the staff on the manual side is very less and because of the recent legislation regarding compulsory deposit scheme, family pension scheme and more coverage of workers they could not dispose of the cases immediately or within a short duration.

MR. SPEAKER : Enough of preface. Kindly come to the question.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : In view of the fact that the organisation is now completing the 25th year, will the Ministry come forward to assure this House—because of the inadequacies in the Manual in disbursing provident fund amounts—that they will form a committee to go into its working, particularly into the work norms for employees in the provident fund organization?

DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA : As far as the revision of work norms is concerned, a constant review is made; and as I have already said, the work-load is reduced from time to time after such a review. On the 5th December this year, a sub-committee of the Employees' Provident Fund Organization was formed, and it has gone into its working and is reviewing it. The work-load has been scaled down from time to time.

MR. SPEAKER : He says that because of the defects in the Manual, disbursement has become difficult. Would you rectify it?

DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA : The Committee has made certain recommendations; and all possible steps are being taken to bring the work-load upto-date.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Recently, the employees of the Provident Fund Organization have agitated all over India. They have put forth some demands relating to wage rise, work norms and cash benefits on the occasion of the silver jubilee celebrations of that organization. Will the Minister assure us that he will call the employees and initiate talks on this matter and settle them amicably?

DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA : A few weeks ago, I met the representatives of the recognized union, and discussed the problem with them; and we have considered their demands sympathetically. Those demands which we can concede, we are looking into. As far as the question of cash benefits and other things are concerned, there are linked with various other issues; and we will look into them.

President Sadat's Visit to Israel

*434. **SHRI G. S. REDDI :**
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) the stand taken by the Indian Government regarding the recent visit of President Sadat to Israel;

(b) the details regarding the comments expressed by various Arab countries; and

(c) whether the visit of the President Sadat to Israel has led to the signing of a Peace treaty in Geneva?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE) : (a) The Government of India is watching the situation.

(b) Various opinions have been expressed by different Arab countries regarding the recent developments which have already appeared in the press.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRI G. S. REDDI : The Ministry, in its statement on 18th November has welcomed the bold step taken by Egypt and Israel; whereas on the 20th, the same Ministry says that we are watching the situation. The Ministry now repeats that they are watching the situation. The original statement was hailed all over India and the world; and it was said that India was playing a good role, and that welcoming the visit was a bold step. I do not know whether Government has now changed its policy of non-alignment, and is merely watching the situation.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am sorry to say that the policy of non-alignment is not affected by our stand on the question of President Sadat's visit to Israel. It has been India's policy not to

take sides in inter-Arab disputes. Some of the States have welcomed the visit of President Sadat, while there are other States who are strongly opposed to it. That is why I say that we are watching the situation; and that is the official stand.

SHRI G. S. REDDI : Since the Government of India believe in non-alignment and they do not want to take any side, they should come out boldly and encourage and promote peace in West Asia.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What is the suggestion ?

MR. SPEAKER : You should come out boldly in favour of non-alignment.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We are prepared to come out boldly on the issues which require boldness. But there are certain issues which required wisdom, and I would request the hon. Member to follow that.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : भारतवर्ष की यह घोषित नीति रही है कि यदि देशों की आपसी समस्याओं को लड़ाई की अपेक्षा आपसी समझौते से मुलझाया जाये, तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि अरब कंट्रीज आपसी समझौते से किसी समस्या का समाधान करते हैं, तो क्या भारत इस का स्वागत करेगा या नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर सभी अरब देश मिल कर इजराइल के साथ कोई ऐसा समझौता करते हैं, जो न्यायपूर्ण है, और यह उस क्षेत्र में स्थायी शान्ति के लिए पथ प्रशस्त करता है, तो भारत जरूर उस का स्वागत करेगा।

श्री उग्रसेन : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि कुछ अरब देश प्रेजिडेंट सादात के इजराइल जाने के खिलाफ हैं, और इस के कारण उन से नाराज हैं, जबकि कुछ देश उन

के पक्ष में हैं। मंत्री महोदय को मालूम होगा कि कुछ देशों ने, जो प्रेजिडेंट सादात के इजराइल जाने के खिलाफ हैं, लिबिया की राजधानी, ट्रिपोली, में एक कांफ्रेंस की, और इसमें उन्हें रूस की सहायता और समर्थन भी प्राप्त है। रूस हमारा एक मित्र-देश है, हमारे दोनों देशों के बीच इंडो-सोवियत ट्रीटी है और दोनों देश एक दूसरे के प्रति सद्भावना रखते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब रूस ने ट्रिपोली कांफ्रेंस को अपना आर्शीवाद दिया है, तो क्या उस के विदेश मंत्री से इस बारे में कोई वार्ता की; अगर हां, तो मंत्री महोदय ने क्या जवाब दिया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी और सोवियत रूस की कोई वार्ता नहीं हुई है। पश्चिमी एशिया के बारे में जैसे भारत अपनी नीति निश्चित करने के लिए स्वतंत्र है, उसी प्रकार सोवियत रूसीया भी अपनी नीति निश्चित करने के लिए स्वतन्त्र है।

DR. V. A. SAYID MUHAMMAD : Regarding the visit of President Sadat a humorous commentator said that President Sadat may not be entitled or qualified to get a Nobel Prize for peace, but he will certainly be considered for the award of Oscar for his acting talents. Will the hon. Minister state whether, apart from the dramatics and showmanship, the visit will produce some tangible results and, if so, in what way ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is very difficult for him to answer it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, you know my difficulty.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैं यह स्वीकार करता हूँ कि यह बहुत सेन्सिटिव विषय है और दुनिया के देश इस इश्यू पर बंटे हुए हैं। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि अगर अरब देशों और इजराइल के बीच में जस्टिस के आधार पर कोई समझौता होगा, तो भारत उसे स्वीकार करेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय किस बात को जस्टिस समझते

हैं, इस बारे में भारत का क्या दृष्टिकोण है, इजराइल और अरब देशों का स्टैंड क्या होना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जिन दो पक्षों में झगड़ा है, उन्हें मामले को सुलझाना है। वे जिस बात को न्यायापूर्ण समझते हैं, और जिस समझौते के अन्तर्गत दोनों पक्षों के वैध हितों का रक्षण होता है, वह हमें भी मान्य होगा। उन के लिए कौन सा समझौता न्यायपूर्ण होगा, यह बताने की गलती हम नहीं करेंगे।

SHRI BASHIR AHMAD : May I know whether the Government of India is aware that Israel has occupied a large stretch of Arab territory and whether the Government of India will try to mediate in this affair?

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE : It is India's stand that Israel must vacate all the Arab territories which it has occupied as a result of aggression. So far as the question of mediation is concerned, India is not keen on mediating, nor has anybody invited us to mediate.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM : It has been said that the relationship between Israel and Egypt has been improving. In the circumstances, in order to improve our relations with Israel, will Government come forward to appoint an Ambassador to Israel?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : There is no such proposal before the Government of India.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : I am happy that the hon. Minister has stated that he is watching the situation, but I would like to go back to the first question put by the hon. Member, that there was a statement made by an official spokesman that it was a bold step taken by Mr. Sadat. If the Government is now correcting that stand, I think it is better that it should be said so. I am saying this because it has tarnished the image of our country.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government takes the position that P.L.O. is the sole representative which can represent the Palestinian people in any Arab talks in future.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I would like to reply to the second part of the question first.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Mr. Kundu made a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : Please ignore it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I am a Member of Parliament. How can I be ignored? I protest.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not ask him to ignore you, only your intervention.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The problem of West Asia cannot be solved without the full participation of the Palestinians represented by the P.L.O. Those who have been uprooted from their hearths and homes must have the right to go back to their homeland, and any just solution must provide for such an arrangement. So far as the question of official reaction given by an official source and then by an official spokesman is concerned, I am not aware which this official source is and who this official spokesman is.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Mr. Kundu made a statement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Kundu is very much here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU) : Mr. Lakkappa, please know that Kundu never made a statement.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The statement made by the official spokesman certainly distorted the Indian approach and policy. Now the hon. Minister asks who this official spokesman is and says that he does not know. If he does not know, why is he there, because somebody is making a statement on behalf of the Government of India, and the whole thing is consumed all over the world, and after two weeks this is being said. Therefore, are these official spokesmen following some separate foreign policy apart from the Minister's.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : May I point out with all the respect to the leader of the Opposition that what newspapers publisher is not necessarily correct, I took the first opportunity to put the record straight.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
We have to ask questions.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
The question was tabled long back. I tried to ascertain from the Ministry. No official of the Ministry made any statement to the press. It is a matter for inquiry. I did it. Immediately when it was brought to my notice, I contradicted the news. It had not maligned India's image. But if the Leader of the Opposition continues to speak like this, it is likely to malign our image abroad.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
If I say this, it is because you are lax in this matter. Your officials are not going according to your advice. You are not effectively controlling them.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
I am here because of the people of India and despite the Leader of the Opposition. I know how to run the foreign affairs and I also know how Mr. Chavan runs the foreign affairs.

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : डेमेटिक्स से कुछ नहीं होगा, कुछ करके दिखाना होगा। आफिशल स्पोक्समैन ने एक बात कही, उस बात को 15 दिन हो गए और आज आप यह कह रहे हैं।

We want to be helpful to you. Please control your officials better.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
The news was immediately contradicted. But the difficulty with the Leader of the Opposition is, he is so engrossed in Congress affairs that he had no time for foreign affairs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have been in this House from 1967. Therefore, such utterances of the erstwhile members of the party now in power.. (Interruptions) I am sorry Mr. Lakkappa gets the wrong end of the stick. I am talking about the pro-Israel lobby in the House.

In that context, may I ask the hon. Minister to tell us clearly and frankly as to the American attempts of dividing the Arab camp which is against the political interest of India because, unless we have an undivided, a solid Arab block standing by our side, our effectiveness in international politics will be substantially reduced. In view of their economic growth, the oil holding, in the world, is it not a fact that Americans are using Mr. Sadat to divide and weaken the Arab camp as well as us ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
It is a matter of opinion. India would like the Arab countries to stand solid and to defeat all attempts to divide the Arab camp.

जस्ते के उत्पादन में कमी

*435. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष में हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड, उदयपुर में जस्ते के उत्पादन में कमी के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं, और

(ख) क्या सरकार इसके लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) :
(a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The main reasons for the somewhat smaller zinc production by Hindustan Zinc Limited during 1976-77 as compared to the previous years are :

(i) The expanded capacity of the Debari Zinc Smelter was under installation and commissioning during the year 1976-77. In order to carry out the works relating to this expansion, both regarding erection of new equipment and the inter-connection of the old and new equipments, the plant had to be closed down for a longer period than normal during the year. Again, as the new plant was based on continuous leaching process as against the process of batch leaching on the earlier plant, the change in technology required a long period of stabilization and consequent loss of output.

(ii) The Acid and Roaster Plants of the old smelter at Debari had to be shut down for a total period of about three months for overhauling, repairs and for facilitating the work relating to the erection of the new plant.

(iii) Power cuts and interruptions in power supply from time to time.

(b) In view of these reasons for decline in production, the question does not arise.

श्री लालजी भाई : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1974 से तीन बार मैं हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड, उदयपुर में कितना घाटा हुआ ? मंत्री महोदय यह कह कर कि मशीनरी खराब है, बिजली में या पानी में कमी है—इस बात को टाल नहीं सकते हैं। इन कारणों का कोई वास्ता नहीं है। इसका सीधा वास्ता इस बात से है कि हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड में जो मैनेजर बनर्जी थे उनके कार्यकाल में भी जांच हुई थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस जांच पड़ताल में कितने व्यक्तियों के नाम हैं। इसके आंकड़े मंत्री महोदय बताएं।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : It is hon. Member's opinion. I have stated the reasons why there has been loss of production. I have nothing more to add.

श्री लालजी भाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी कोई राय नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय को यह पता नहीं है कि मि० बनर्जी के कार्यकाल में कितनी बार जांच हुई है और कितने व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ जांच हुई है। यह मंत्री महोदय को पता नहीं है। मैं अनुमान से नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मंत्री महोदय को यह पता होना चाहिए कि चेयरमैन मि० बनर्जी के जमाने में जांच हुई है और लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही हुई है। उस कार्यवाही में भी मैनेजर ने हेरा-फेरी की है और इस बार भी जो मैनेजर मि० कपूर हैं, उन के कार्यकाल में भी जो हिन्दुस्तान जिंक में ठेके दिये जाते हैं, उन में मि० कपूर और ठेकेदारों के बीच में करोड़ों रूपयों का गोलमाल होता जा रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार जांच कराने के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाती है जिससे घाटा न हो। जो कारण बताए हैं, उन से कोई वास्ता नहीं है। यह घाटा कुछ और कारणों से है और

उस घाटे को कम करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय उचित जांच क्यों नहीं कराते ? जो घाटा हुआ है उस के आंकड़े मंत्री महोदय दें।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : If the hon. Member has got any specific allegation, he can always send it to me and I would have it investigated. However, the fact is that from 1-4-1977, the time we took over, till 30-11-1977, the production at the Udaipur Debari plant was 18,544 tonnes against the target of 15,900 tonnes. There was an improvement. During April—September, the production has been 78% and in October—November over 81%. So, the hon. Member's feeling about the decline in production is not correct.

श्री लालजी भाई : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मैं तो यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि तीन वर्षों में कितनी बार घाटा हुआ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मि० बनर्जी के कार्यकाल में जो जांच-पड़ताल हुई है, उस की खबर मंत्री महोदय को क्यों नहीं है। आप कहते हैं कि मैं अनुमान से कहा रहा हूँ। मैं अनुमान से नहीं कह रहा हूँ। कितनी बार जांच हुई है और कितने व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ जांच हुई, उस के आंकड़े, मंत्री महोदय हमें दें और यह भी बताएं कि उस जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : The question is different; it is with regard to the main reasons for the decline in zinc production. I have stated in the answer why for various reasons the zinc production had gone down in the last three years and which is now going up in the current year by the way. The major reasons are there. There may be some lapses at the lower level and proper disciplinary action would have been taken, but that is not the main reason for this.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या यह सही है कि उदयपुर स्थित हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड का देवारी स्टेट जिंक स्मेल्टर का एक्सपेंशन करने की दृष्टि से जो काम होना

या वह निर्धारित अवधि में पूरा नहीं हुआ है और वहां मशीनें बगैरह पड़ी हुई हैं ? क्या यह भी सही है कि कुछ अधिकारियों ने उस कार्य को निर्धारित अवधि में पूरा नहीं होने दिया ? क्या आपको इसका पता है ? यदि है तो आपने ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की और इस काम के निर्धारित अवधि में पूरा न होने के कारण कितना नुकसान हुआ ? मशीनें आदि कब तक पूरी तरह काम आवेंगी ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : There has been a delay in the completion of the work. Sir, it is a complicated job and when an old plant and a new plant are to be put together and intermingled and inter-changed, there is bound to be some delay. So, Sir, there has been some delay than what was estimated but it cannot be pinpointed that because of personal reasons or because of any particular person this delay has taken place. This delay could not have been envisaged earlier.

MR SPEAKER : Question-Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Insurance cover for employees drawing more than Rs. 500 p.m.

*427. **SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA :** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government was approached by the Employees State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi to give relief to those workers who had crossed the wage limit of Rs. 500 per month and were therefore neither covered under the ESI Act nor under the Workmen's Compensation Act;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government ;

(c) whether payment of the employment injury benefits to workers for the period during which they were not covered under the ESI Act was also demanded; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Union Government to their points ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation had approached the Central Government for raising the wage ceiling for coverage under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1000/- per month.

(b) The necessary amendment relating to revision of wage limit etc. was made by the Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1975 and the revised wage limit of Rs. 1000/- per month was enforced w.e.f. 30-11-1975.

(c) The E.S.I. Corporation did not make any such demand. However, this was demanded by some trade unions.

(d) The nature of the ESI Scheme is such that it is not possible to give retrospective effect to its provision for the grant of benefits, including cash benefit for employment injury.

Iranian aid for Kudremukh Project in Karnataka

*428. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have secured 630 million dollar aid from Iran for Kudremukh Project in Karnataka;

(b) whether the organisational set up of the project is completed; and

(c) if not, the details regarding its progress and the time by which it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) :

(a) Yes, Sir. According to the Financial Agreement signed on the 4th November, 1975, the Imperial Government of Iran has established a credit not exceeding US \$ 630 million in favour of Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd. for meeting the cost of implementation of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project.

(b) and (c). The organisational set-up of the Project is fully geared to its successful implementation, and the Project is on schedule. Shipment of iron ore concentrate to Iran is to start by the end of August, 1980, as per contract.

Financial assistance for mechanisation of Mines

*491. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that no financial assistance from Banks and other financial institutions is being provided for the mechanisation or development of mines and ;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to provide this financial assistance to this labour intensive industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) (a) and (b). It is not a fact that Banks and other financial institutions are not providing financial assistance for mechanisation or development of mines.

Criteria for out-of-turn Telephone connections

*493. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what criteria have Government formulated for giving out of turn telephone connections ;

(b) whether there is a list of out of turn telephone connections pending at present, so far as Delhi is concerned ; and

(c) the number of out-of-turn telephone connections sanctioned by Government during the last six months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) : (a) No criteria have been formulated for giving out-of-turn telephone connections. Each case is considered on its merits and subject to technical feasibility.

(b) Twenty-four telephone connections sanctioned on out-of-turn basis are pending in Delhi Telephones.

(c) The information is not readily available.

Construction of Hostel-cum-cultural centre for overseas Indians

*496. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme has been proposed by the Ministry to construct a Hostel-cum-Cultural Centre for overseas Indians in New Delhi ;

(b) is the Government aware that overseas Indians are also interested in donating for the same and this interest has been communicated by them ; and

(c) by what time is the proposal going to be finalised

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Minister for External Affairs had stated in an address to the Second Conference of the Friends of India Society International on June 30, 1977, that the idea of an international Hostel-cum-Cultural Centre in Delhi for the benefit of Indians overseas was being seriously considered.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government has received tentative suggestions and offers on the subject.

(c) This matter is receiving serious consideration by Government. It is a major proposal involving substantial financial outlays and careful planning. It is difficult to be precise when the proposal may be finalised, but it is being pursued.

Distribution of compensation received from Uganda

*497. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the amount received as compensation from Uganda has been distributed among the claimants ; and

(b) if so, details of claims received and claims settled ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Out of 628 claims approved and accepted by the Ugandan Valuation Committee, for which a total compensation amounting to Rs. 1,44,88,792.35 p was paid by the Government of Uganda, 488 claims have been settled and a sum of Rs. 1,13,74,800/- has already been disbursed. Declaration forms from 98 claimants are awaited. In 42 cases, advance receipts for the payments to be made are also awaited.

Preserving Historical relics of Azad Hind Govt. in Singapore

*438. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether several requests had been made in 4th and 5th Lok Sabha for buying and preserving the Headquarters of the Provisional Government of Free India under Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and the residential quarters of the First President of Free India Government at Singapore;

(b) if so, whether the Janta Government have taken any initiative for preserving these historical relics of the Azad Hind Revolution;

(c) if so, facts thereabout;

(d) whether the Government will take initiative in placing plaques and setting up Indian cultural institutes in places in S.E. Asia where Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose stayed and which were connected with the activities of the Provisional Government of Free India; and

(e) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government have asked the High Commission in Singapore to collect detailed information about building in Singapore associated with the INA including their present status and to assess whether it would be possible to form a registered Body in Singapore to acquire and

preserve these buildings. The Government continue to be seized of the matter.

(d) and (e). The Government have already directed Missions concerned to report on the possibility of placing memorial plaques. As for establishing cultural institutes, the Government would like to establish Indian Cultural Centres in South East Asia, wherever possible.

Part played by steel plants in promotion of and assistance of ancillary industries in surrounding areas

*439. SHRI S. D. SOMA-SUNDARAM :

SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the precise part played by Steel Plants in promotion of and assistance to ancillary industries in surrounding areas;

(b) the estimate of economic output and employment generation due to such assistance ; and

(c) whether Government have spelt out concrete guidelines for a meaningful time bound programme in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) :

(a) The managements of Steel Plants provide encouragement to ancillary industries in a variety of ways such as by placing orders on them for items which can be manufactured by them, providing technical know-how and guidance, arranging or helping in procurement of raw materials, providing testing and laboratory facilities, carrying out a regular review and earmarking of items which can be off-loaded to the ancillary units etc.

(b) It is not possible to quantify the output or employment generation resulting specifically from the assistance rendered by the Steel Plants to such industries. However, the value of production from these industries around public sector steel plants and the value of off-take by them in 1976-77 are indicated below:

Name of the Plant	Value of production (Rs. in lakhs)	Value of off-take by steel plants (Rs. in lakhs)
Bhilai Steel Plant	715.63	196.80
Rourkela Steel Plant	1210.15	318.31
Durgapur Steel Plant	Not available	25.50
Bokaro Steel Limited	232.00	232.00
Indian Iron and Steel Co. Limited	76(SS Industries registered with IISCO)	30.00

(c) Suitable guidelines have been issued by Government to public sector undertakings for encouraging the promotion and growth of ancillary industries around them.

**नन्दिनी, डल्ली और रझारा लौह
अयस्क खानों से उपकर निधि
का वसूल किया जाना**

*440. श्री मोहन शंभ्या जैन : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्ष-वार सरकार ने भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के समीप नन्दिनी, डल्ली और रझारा आदि लौह अयस्क खानों से कितनी उपकर निधि वसूल की ;

(ख) उसमें से कितनी राशि श्रमिकों के कल्याण के लिए दी गई ;

(ग) क्या इसका लाभ डल्ली, रझारा और नन्दिनी कोयला खानों के सभी श्रमिकों को मिला है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

भ्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साय) : (क) इस क्षेत्र में भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र की पांच कैपिटल लौह अयस्क खानें हैं, अर्थात् 1. डाली 2. मयूर-पानी, 3. अरिडोंगरी, 4. महामाया, 5. कोकन । प्रत्येक खान से वसूल किये गए उपकर सम्बन्धी अलग अलग आंकड़े इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र से एकत्रित लौह अयस्क उपकर निधि इस प्रकार हैं : —

1975-76 10.85 लाख रु०

1976-77 11.80 लाख रु०

1977-78 6.47 लाख रु०

(अक्तूबर, 1977 तक)

नन्दिनी चूना पत्थर खान से एकत्र किये गये उपकर के सम्बन्ध में विद्युक्त आंकड़े इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ख) कल्याण कार्यों के लिए धनराशियां खान-वार नहीं बल्कि क्षेत्र-वार आवंटित की जाती हैं । मध्य प्रदेश क्षेत्र के लिए गत तीन वर्षों के सम्बन्ध में आवंटन निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

1974-75 12.82 लाख रु०

1975-76 20.30 लाख रु०

1976-77 85.75 लाख रु०

(अर्न्तितम)

(ग) ये कल्याण सुविधाएं क्षेत्र-विशेष में रहने वाले श्रमिकों की अधिक से अधिक संख्या की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए हैं ।

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश में रझारा क्षेत्र के लिए निम्न कल्याण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है :—

(1) 2,16,000 रुपए भिलाई मुख्य अस्पताल के लिए विशेष उपकरण खरीदने हेतु मंजूर किये गये हैं ।

(2) एक चलता फिरता चिकित्सा एकक ।

(3) एक रोगी वाहन ।

(4) 46 कुएं ।

(5) रझारा कस्बा जल प्रदाय योजना ।

(6) 1,600 कम लागत मकान (टाइप-1) और नई आवास योजना (टाइप-2) के अधीन 700 मकान मंजूर किये गये थे, जिनमें 600 मकान टाइप-1 के और 700 मकान टाइप-2 के पूर्ण किये जा चुके हैं ।

(7) एक बहु-उद्देश्यीय संस्थान, एक सिनेमा यूनिट, 12 रेडियो केन्द्र, एक पुस्तकालय और एक बच्चों का पार्क।

(8) डिस्पेंसरी सेवाओं को चलाने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड को सहायता अनुदान।

(9) पाठशाला जाने वाले बच्चों के लिए छात्रवृत्तियां, स्कूल के बच्चों को दोपहर के भोजन के लिए 75 पैसे प्रति बच्चे की दर से सहायता अनुदान।

(10) स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चे के लिए एक बस।

(11) श्रमिकों के लिए एक बस।

(12) नंदनी (चूना पत्थर) खनन क्षेत्र में एक आयुर्वेदिक अस्पताल और टाइप-1 के अधीन 100 मकान।

Orientation Course in Indian Culture for Diplomatic Personnel

*441. SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal in which the diplomatic personnel posted in our Missions abroad are to be given orientation course in Indian culture and way of life for propagating the same in the country of their posting;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to convene a meeting of Diplomats of different regions periodically to make an assessment of portrayal of India's image in those countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE) : (a) and (b). Foreign Service officers, during their probationary period, undergo an orientation course in Indian culture at the Indian Council for Cultural

Relations. Diplomatic personnel, prior to posting abroad, or change of posting, avail of a period of duty at headquarters when facilities are made available to them to acquaint themselves with developments in this field. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations provides such facilities. However, Government have under consideration the need to reorient the training of diplomatic personnel suitably to enable the projection of a correct image of the country abroad. In September 1977, specific instructions were issued to all our diplomatic missions stressing the importance of projection of a correct image in the country of their accreditation.

(c) and (d). Meetings of diplomats from various regions are held periodically to make an assessment of India's image in those countries. In the recent past, a meeting of our Heads of Missions in the South-Asian and South-East Asian region was held from 23rd to 26th August 1977 at Delhi.

Visit to Bhutan by External Minister Affairs

*442. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU :
SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he visited Bhutan recently; and

(b) if so, the outcome of talks held with that Government ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE) : (a) Yes, Sir. At the invitation of His Majesty the King of Bhutan, I visited Bhutan from 19-21 November.

(b) In keeping with the specially close friendship between India and Bhutan, friendship between India and Bhutan the visit was in line with the tradition of frequent high-level exchanges between India and neighbouring countries. In meetings with His Majesty the King and the Royal Government of Bhutan, matters of mutual interest including assistance for Bhutan's economic development, the question of facilitating Bhutan's external trade and other questions were discussed.

Opening of post offices and sub-post offices in Madhya Pradesh in 1978

*443. SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices proposed to be opened in Madhya Pradesh during 1978 ; and

(b) whether a Survey of the population of villages there has been conducted to decide the location of sub-post offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) : (a) 22 Sub-Post Offices and 750 Branch Post Offices are proposed to be opened in Madhya Pradesh during 1977-78.

Proposals for the year 1978-79 are under consideration.

(b) Location of Sub-Post Offices is not decided with reference to population. A survey regarding the expected work load, income and cost of the twenty Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices proposed to be upgraded as Sub Post Offices has been carried out.

Amount of advance deposit collected from applicants and grant of telephone connections to various categories

*444. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount collected as advance deposit from applicants for a new telephone connection in Delhi and other States of the country;

(b) the extent to which the waiting list for telephone has been reduced in respect of each category of telephones;

(c) whether after introducing the advance deposit scheme, some quota has been fixed for the allotment of telephone connections to various categories of persons in an exchange ; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof ?

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) : (a) Information is being collected.

(b) On introduction of the Advanced Deposit Scheme, Waiting List of Telephones was reduced by 60% approximately in OYT Category and by 40% in Non-OYT Category.

(c) and (d). Quota for allotment of telephones amongst various categories existed even before introduction of Advance Deposit Scheme. This was 70% for OYT, 15% for General and 15% for Special Category. This has, however, been modified in July, 1976 and now the revised proportion of allotment is 75% for OYT Category, 10% for Special and 15% for General Non-OYT categories.

Meeting of Sales Officers on Steel Industry

*445. SHRI K. A. RAJAN :

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level meeting of all the Sales Officers in the Steel Industry was held recently ; and

(b) if so, what was the purpose of this meeting and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Recently a meeting of the representatives of Main Producers of steel was convened to discuss various measures required to be taken to activate demand for steel items in rural sector of the country. It was decided that Steel producers should draw up specific schemes to establish a small unit, one in each block, to design, manufacture and market agricultural implements and other items made out of steel which can be locally fabricated and consumed.

**Representation from Maharashtra
Elektros melt Ltd. regarding
extension of permission to
produce high carbon ferro
Manganese at Chandra-
pur**

3997. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representation dated 6-8-77 and 23-9-77 from Maharashtra Elektros melt Ltd. and the State Government of Maharashtra respectively regarding the extension of permission to produce high Carbon Ferro Manganese at Chandrapur, a most backward area in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon by Government and whether the intimation to that effect have been sent to the concerned; and

(c) if no action has been taken so far, what are the reasons of the delay and when action will be taken ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI KARIA MUNDA) :**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(c) M/s. Maharashtra Elektros melt Ltd. were granted, in December, 1973, a Letter of Intent to produce 75,000 tonnes per annum of Mild Steel and other carbon steel and spring steel billets/ingots. There was delay in supply and installation of tonnage Oxygen plant and, consequently, manufacture of steel by the firm was expected to be delayed till about the last quarter of 1977. The firm had therefore requested for an industrial licence for manufacture of 50,000 tonnes per annum of Ferro Manganese and in April 1976, they were granted permission to produce, against their licence for ingots billets, 50,000 tonnes per annum of High Carbon Ferro Manganese and 40,000 tonnes per annum of Manganese Ferrous slag by way of diversification. This permission to diversify production was allowed for a period of three years only. The firm and the State Government have requested that the Licence for production of Ferro manganese be made permanent. This request is being considered in the light of the techno-economic viability of production of Ferro Manganese at their plant, which was set up primarily for the production of steel, and the future requirements *vis-a-vis* capacity already licensed for production of ferro manganese.

Flare-up in West Asia

3998. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the latest flare-up in West Asia ;

(b) if so, whether Government are also aware that some countries have proposed to convene Geneva Conference to discuss the problem; and

(c) if so, Government's views in the matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI S. KUNDU) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Recent development in West Asia are being closely watched by the Government. The question of convening the Geneva Conference has been under consideration for some time. The Government of India hopes that, with the concurrence of all parties concerned, the Geneva Conference will be able to arrive at a comprehensive solution.

**गंगापुर सिटी टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज
(राजस्थान)**

3999. श्री भीमलाल पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ समय पूर्व गंगापुर सिटी एक्सचेंज राजस्थान में एक ग्राहक चैनल वाली प्रणाली की स्थापना की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रणाली को अभी तक चालू नहीं किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इस प्रणाली के चालू होने के बाद गंगापुर एक्सचेंज में कितने लाइन सर्किट उपलब्ध होंगे ; और

(घ) क्या इन लाइनों (सर्किटों) की स्थापना के लिए ट्रंक बोर्डों में क्षमता विद्यमान

हे और यदि हां, तो कितनी लाइनों के लिए क्षमता विद्यमान है और यदि नहीं, तो उक्त प्रणाली के चालू होने से गंगापुर सिटी एक्सचेंज को किस प्रकार लाभ पहुंचेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यह प्रणाली 29-10-77 को चालू की गई थी ।

(ग) इस एक्सचेंज में इस समय तीन लाइनें सक्रिय हैं । यह प्रणाली लागू हो जाने के बाद उनकी संख्या सात हो जाएगी ।

(घ) जी हां । चार अतिरिक्त सर्किटों के लिए क्षमता उपलब्ध है ।

Payment of Compensation to Workers Involved in serious accidents under the Workmen's Compensation Act

4000. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the workers involved in serious accidents are deprived of Legitimate Compensations under Schedule IV of Sec. 3 of the Workmen's Compensation Act; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to give the full benefit of compensation by correctly assessing the percentage of disablement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA) : (a) No such complaint has been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Staff Quarters as Taluk Headquarters by Telephone Department

4001. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the present position in regard to construction of staff quarters for employees of Telephone Department in Taluk Headquarters;

(b) whether Government propose to undertake on a large scale construction of quarters for such employees ; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRINARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) : (a) For a total of about 2.75 lakh employees in Telecommunication Branch, there were about 16,400 staff quarters in the country as a whole giving an availability of 5.9%. Separate statistics are not readily available for Taluk Headquarters.

(b) and (c) . The Department is asking for adequate funds to raise the availability to 10% by end of new Plan 1978-83. A detailed programme of construction of staff quarters at various places including taluk headquarters will be drawn up in the light of final allocation.

Post Offices in North Eastern Hill Areas

4002. DR. R. ROTHUAMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the shortages of Post and Telegraph Offices in the North Eastern Hill Areas especially in Mizoram wherein letter posted in one place takes weeks even months to reach the other places and that there are great irregularities regarding running of mails in between villages which are still without letter boxes facilities ;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the whole working conditions of the P&T Department in Mizoram ; and

(c) whether the Government also propose to open more P&T offices on priority basis in those villages with a population of 3000—5000 like Rhamphai Serchhip Hnahthial Tuipang, Thanzaol Kanpui,

Saitnal etc. as per the criteria announced under the new scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are 230 villages in Mizoram out of which 150m are having post offices. Rhamphai Serchhip, Hnahthilal Tuipang, Thanzaol, Kanpui and Saitnal are already having post offices. All villages with a population of 2000 or more are provided with the post offices.

Economic and cultural relations with Portuguese speaking countries

4003. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what action has government taken to improve economic and cultural relation with Portuguese speaking countries i.e. Portugal, Brazil and the erstwhile Portuguese Colonies in Africa ;

(b) What further steps are contemplated in the aforesaid direction ; and

(c) whether Government will consider establishment of a Centre of Portuguese studies in Goa to foster better relations with these countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU) : (a) and (b). Details of action taken and the steps under consideration in this regard are given below:

Portugal: An Agreement between India and Portugal for Trade, Industrial & Technical Cooperation was signed in Lisbon on 15th April, 1977. The Agreement envisages harmonious and substantial increase in trade between the two countries and expansion of cooperation in various other fields.

The question of having a Cultural Agreement with Portugal is under consideration. In the meantime, some cultural exchange programmes with Portugal have been sponsored by India on an *ad-hoc* basis through All India Radio and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

Brazil : An Indian trade delegation visited Brazil in November, 1976 and held useful discussions with the Brazilian authorities for increasing the volume of trade between the two countries. A Cultural Agreement was signed between Indian and Brazil in 1968 for fruitful cultural exchanges. Exchanges of visits of scholars were also arranged between the two countries. An Agreement on Science and Technology is under consideration which would result in greater collaboration in these fields.

Mozambique : The Government has paid into the Commonwealth Fund for Mozambique non-convertible Rupee equivalent of US \$ 100,000/-. As a further gesture of goodwill following a request made by the Government of Mozambique, India has gifted grey cloth valued at Rs. 900,000/-. In response to Mozambique Government's request, India has also agreed to send on deputation under direct contract experts in priority areas like railways, civil engineering, medicine, accountancy, teaching etc. A delegation under ITEC Programme was also recently deputed to assess Mozambique's overall requirements in the field of railways.

Books on India worth Rs. 5000/- were sent to our Mission in Mozambique for presentation to various institutions there.

Angola : Government have been extending technical aid to Angola in the form of training facilities in various fields under the ITEC Programme. Government also airlifted consignments of medical supplies and stationery for school children in Angola.

Guinea-Bissau : Government have presented two consignments, one of jute goods and the other of tea and medicines to Guinea-Bissau. Government will also be sending out soon a small technical team from National Industrial Development Corporation (N.I.D.C.) under ITEC Programme to assist Guinea Bissau in identifying their requirements in regard to small sugar production units.

(c) The Portuguese proposal to set up an Institute of Portuguese Studies in Goa has been under discussion and will be considered within the framework of Government's general policy in the matter of establishment of Institutes for the study of foreign languages in India.

**Decrease in production of Mica,
Manganese, Iron Ore in
Private Sector**

4004. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH :
Will the Minister of STATE AND
MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of mica, manganese, iron-ore, and other minerals in the private sector is declining for the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise, State-wise and area-wise and the number of mines which are producing these minerals ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to develop them in a planned manner and prevent unscientific and slaughter mining ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI KARIA MUNDA) : (a) There
has been no fall in production of Manganese in the Private Sector during

the last three years ending 1976. Iron-ore production in private mines was higher in 1975 than in 1974, but there was a marginal decline in 1976. Mica production has shown a fall both in 1975 and 1976 as compared to the previous year. It would, therefore, not be true to say that production of these minerals in the Private Sector has been declining for the last three years.

(b) The details in respect of iron-ore and mica are shown in the attached Statement. Information on manganese and some other minerals would be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha later.

(c) The Indian Bureau of Mines carries out regular inspections to prevent unscientific and slaughter mining and to ensure that the mines are developed in a planned manner.

Statement

Production of Mica (crude) and Iron-ore in Private Sector during the period 1974 to 1976

(Q'y. in tonnes)

State	1974		1975		1976	
	Total No. of Mines	Production	Total No. of Mines	Production	Total No. of Mines	Production
MICA (P)						
Andhra Pradesh	57	5,386	59	3,584	52	2,834
Bihar	198	8,418	209	6,125	177	5,732
Rajasthan	112	1,852	110	1,686	90	845
Tamil Nadu	4	79	4	40	4	14
West Bengal	2	4	..	..	1	1
Total India	373	13,739	382	11,435	324	9,426
IRON ORE						
(Q'y. in '000' tonnes)						
Andhra Pradesh	7	103	13	136	14	102
Bihar	26	2,756	24	3,141	24	2,261
Goa	159	12,608	155	13,684	155	13,605
Karnataka	94	2,626	104	3,332	98	2,778
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maharashtra	4	1,038	7	1,011	6	757
Orissa	44	1,723	49	2,823	48	3,029
Rajasthan	1	1	2	1	..	..
Total India	335	20,855	354	24,128	345	23,532

(P) Provisional

Filling up the posts of Professors in Goa Medical College

4005. SHRI AMRUT KASAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of vacancies of professors still exist in the Goa Medical College;

(b) from since when these vacancies have been existing; and

(c) the reasons for taking such a long time to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b) Yes, the posts of Professors of Biochemistry, Ophthalmology, Surgery, Anaesthesiology and E.N.T. are lying vacant w.e.f. 26-10-77, 1-1-77, 29-1-77, 29-11-77 and 6-8-77 respectively.

(c) The present position regarding filling up of these posts is as under :—

Professor of Biochemistry :—A requisition for the post is pending with the UPSC.

Professor of Ophthalmology :—Recommendations of the UPSC have been received. Offer of appointment will be sent shortly.

Professor of Surgery :—This vacancy has arisen consequent on the ad-hoc promotion of its regular incumbent to a Super-time Grade I post of CHS. Since this is only a short-term vacancy, it cannot be filled on a regular basis. The question of filling the post on ad-hoc basis is being examined.

Professor of Anaesthesiology :—The post has already been advertised by the UPSC. Their recommendation in the matter is awaited.

Professor of E.N.T. :—Offer of appointment has already been sent to UPSC nominee viz. Dr. B. M. Abrol, of AIIMS, New Delhi. The UPSC have recommended an initial pay of Rs. 2000/- p.m. to Dr. Abrol while he has requested for an initial pay of Rs. 2250/- p.m. The matter is being examined in consultation with the UPSC.

The posts of Professors are filled 50% by direct recruitment and 50% by promotion. The posts mentioned above in the Goa Medical College are being filled by direct recruitment through UPSC. Even after the recommendations of the UPSC are made available, approval of the

Appointments Committee of the Cabinet is required to fill these posts. The selected candidates also take some time to join and sometimes they do not join at all. All this contributes to delay in filling up the posts. However, realising the difficulties of Goa Government this Ministry have already decided to allow the Goa Government to fill up the vacant posts by themselves on ad-hoc basis by medical officers of the States and other sources till the same are filled on a regular basis.

कोटा में रावांगई गांव में पन्ने

4006. श्री बलुभुज : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कोटा (राजस्थान) में छीपा बज्रद के रावांगई गांव के नजदीक पहाड़ों में पन्ने की खानें हैं ; और

(ख) इनकी खोज, सर्वेक्षण और व्यावसायिक उपयोग के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) उल्लिखित क्षेत्र में पन्ने या हीरे की खानें होने की कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ख) मवाल नहीं उठता ।

कामेश्वर सिंह दरभंगा संस्कृत विश्व-विद्यालय में आयुर्वेद की शिक्षा

4007. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा मुमन : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कामेश्वर सिंह दरभंगा संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली के अध्ययन अध्यापन के लिए कोई योजना आरम्भ की गई है तथा क्या इसकी सूचारु रूप से क्रियान्विति के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से विशेष अनुदान की मांग की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :
(क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

सफदरजंग अस्पताल की नर्सों के लिए
आवास

4008. श्री उग्रसेन : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सफदरजंग अस्पताल में काम करने वाली अधिकांश नर्सों को सरकारी आवास नहीं दिये गये हैं जिसके कारण उन्हें सर्दी और गर्मी में अटपटे समय पर ड्यूटी देने में अत्यधिक कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) उनकी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :
(क) 612 नर्सों/छात्र नर्सों में से 274 को अस्पताल में अथवा अस्पताल के समीप सरकारी आवास दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) 600 नर्सिंग स्टाफ के आवास की व्यवस्था करने के लिए नर्सों के एक होस्टल का निर्माण करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Number of Engineers sent to Middle East

4009. SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) total number of Engineers selected and sent to Middle East Countries during the last one year ; and

(b) their category, salaries and allowances agreed to be paid by the recipient countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU) : (a) According to information available with us 318 engineers were selected during the last one year for bilateral assignments on government to government basis. It is not known as to how many of the selected engineers joined their assignments.]

(b) The engineers selected include civil, electrical and mechanical engineers. The salaries and allowances vary from country to country and depend upon the qualifications and experience of the candidates. Exact salaries and allowances being paid are not known as these are settled between the negotiating teams and individual candidates. These, however, include provision of accommodation or an allowance in lieu thereof. Other allowances such as hardship allowance are also paid. Salaries are related to costs of living in the concerned countries.

Extra Departmental Employees

4010. SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of extra departmental employees in P & T in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) the number of such employees who were absorbed in regular establishment during the last three years ;

(c) the number of such employees classified according to their length of service such as over 10 years, 5 to 10 years etc. ;

(d) whether Government propose to regularise the services of such employees who have put in a prescribed number of years ; and

(e) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) : (a) 22,150.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as received.

(d) and (e). No, Sir.

Increase in cost of Kudremukh Project

4011. SHRI A. MURUGESAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of Kudremukh Project has escalated from Rs. 567 crore to Rs. 644 crore and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(b) the implications of the cost escalation on the tie up arrangement with Iran and the steps taken to ensure that India does not suffer financially in this arrangement?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The earlier capital cost estimate of Rs. 567 crores prepared much before the finalisation of Indo-Iran negotiations on Kudremukh was based on a number of assumptions relating to the project time-schedule, the ore recovery, concentrate specifications, tax incidence etc. These assumptions have undergone significant changes subsequently. A revised estimate submitted by the Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Under the existing Financial Agreement, the Imperial Government of Iran have established a credit not exceeding US \$630 million (Rs. 567 crores) for financing the construction of this project. The Sale and purchase contract with the National Iranian Steel Industries Co. provides for increase in the selling price of the concentrate, consequent upon increase in the actual cost of the project. Therefore, there is no question of India suffering financially on this account.

उत्तरी उत्तर प्रदेश में टेलीफोन केन्द्रों

का स्वचालित बनाना

4012. श्री भारत भूषण : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार नैनीताल और हल्द्वानी स्थित टेलीफोन केन्द्रों को स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में बदलने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) उत्तरी उत्तर प्रदेश में किन किन टेलीफोन केन्द्रों को स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में बदलने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) : (क) एक्सचेंजों को आटोमेटिक बनाने की योजना के अनुसार नैनीताल एक्सचेंज को आटोमेटिक बनाने की मंजूरी दे दी गई है। इस समय हल्द्वानी को आटोमेटिक बनाने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) आशा है कि नैनीताल में वर्ष 1981 के दौरान आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज की स्थापना कर दी जाएगी।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तरी भाग में अगले कुछ वर्षों में नीचे लिखे एक्सचेंजों को विभिन्न चरणों में आटोमेटिक बनाने का प्रस्ताव है : —

1. अल्मोड़ा
2. बिजनौर
3. चमोली
4. नैनीताल
5. पौड़ी
6. पिथौरागढ़
7. देहरादून
8. उत्तर काशी

Geological Survey in Meghalaya

4013. SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any geological investigations have been conducted by the Geological Survey of India in the State of Meghalaya during the last five years ;

(b) if so, the details of the findings thereof ; and

(c) whether any case of feasibility for commercial scale exploitation has been established; if so, the follow-up action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of investigations carried out by Geological Survey of India, about 224 million tonnes of limestone of cement and flux grade ; 165 million tonnes of coal; 35 million tonnes of Lithomerge clays and 5,000 tonnes of fireclay were estimated in different parts of the State ;

(c) Feasibility studies for exploitation of limestone and coal are being carried out by the concerned agencies.

Persons for Telephone connections waiting in general list in Delhi

4014. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state for how many years persons are waiting for telephone connections under general list in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) : The dates upto which the applications in the General Waiting List in Delhi

in different exchange areas have been cleared, are given in the Table below :—

Name of the exchange	Date of clearance under General Category
Shahdra (East)	29-9-76
Shahdra	9-7-76
Tis Hazari	28-5-59
Shaktinagar	9-2-59
Delhi Gate	15-3-77
Janpath	current
Secretariat	30-6-77
Rajpath	15-10-76
Cannt.	13-8-64
Connaught Place	8-2-77
Idgah	19-3-65
Karolbagh	25-4-60
Jorbagh	28-9-63
Okhla	1-10-62
Hauz Khas '65'	2-4-69
Hauz Khas '67'	23-5-61
Alipur	1-4-76
Faridabad	24-11-72
Badarpur	12-4-72
Bahadargarh	30-6-71
Ghaziabad	3-11-65
Najafgarh	21-4-77
Nangloi	17-11-76
Balabgarh	23-11-66
Narela	current
Badli	12-10-71
Janakpuri	29-5-64

Family Welfare Centres/Dispensaries/Hospitals in States.

4015. SHRI G.S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Family Welfare Centres, Dispensaries and Hospitals in each State ; and

(b) their ratio as per population in each state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b) Information regarding number of Family Welfare Centres in rural and urban areas, dispensaries and hospitals and the average population served by them in each state is given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1378 of 77].

Appointment of Labour Welfare Machinery

4016. SHRI A.R. BADRI NARAYAN : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government propose to appoint Labour Welfare Machinery such as Labour Commissioners in all States ;

(b) if so, the number of officers proposed to be appointed to such posts ; and

(c) the number of officers proposed to be drawn from each State to fill up such appointment?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) and (c) : Do not arise.

Wine shops in Bokaro Steel city

4017. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) how many wine shops have been permitted to be run within the Bokaro Steel City by the Town Administration;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Steel Ministry while discussing with Bokaro Steel Employees Progressive Front Expressed its opinion against wine shops in the Steel City ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Bihar Kranti Morcha in its letter dated 26th November, 1977 pointed out fresh permission given by the Town Administration to open bar in the Bokaro Steel City ; and

(d) if so, what steps Government proposes to take against such officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) : (a) The Town Administration of Bokaro Steel Limited has no authority to permit any shop to do business in alcoholic drinks in the Bokaro Steel City. The licence for it is issued by the Government of Bihar, and Bokaro Steel Limited is required only to communicate to them if they (BSL) have any objection to such licence being granted. So far, the Company has issued "no objection" letters for eight shops.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir, but the allegation made was not correct. The "no objection" letter was issued by the Management as far back as on 25-1-1977 and not subsequent to the discussions held with the Steel Ministry mentioned in Part (b) of the Question.

(d) In view of the answer given to part (c), does not arise.

Protection of Indian Embassies Abroad

4018. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the attacks on our foreign missions officials have been cut or stopped as a result of various steps taken by foreign countries in this respect ;

(b) whether Government are satisfied with the steps taken by foreign countries in this respect ; and

(c) what other measures are proposed to be taken to protect Indian embassy officials and property from the attack of Anand Margis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU) : (a) and (b) The steps by foreign countries to protect our personnel and property, such as intensified patrolling by special Protection Groups in areas of our Missions and the provision of personal body-guards, have effected improvement in the protective arrangements. It is difficult to assess the exact degree of deterrence, but it may be stated that when requested foreign governments have extended their cooperation and are providing improved vigilance for our Missions.

(c) Security measures have been tightened up and necessary instructions have been reiterated to our Missions abroad.

Manganese Ore Ltd.

4019. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since given a licence to Manganese Ore Limited to establish a factory at Balaghat in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. The application of this Company is under consideration of the Government.

Functioning of Private Nursing Homes in Delhi

4020. SHRI ANANT DAVE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of private nursing homes functioning in Delhi ;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints about their proper functioning ;

(c) if so, the particulars thereof and the remedial measures taken ; and

(d) whether Government keep any watch on the functioning of private nursing homes and if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) Sir, there are 29 registered Nursing Homes in Delhi.

(b) No general complaints have been received. However, occasionally complaints against individual nursing homes are received :

(c) The complaints usually relate to overcharging, lack of proper medical care etc. They are enquired into and appropriate action is taken. Generally these have been found to be based on misunderstanding.

(d) The Delhi Administration has enacted the Delhi Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1953 to regulate the functioning of private nursing homes.

Planning for attack on Malarial Mosquitoes

4021. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN :

SHRI SHANKER SINHJI VAGHELA :

[SHRI ANANT DAVE :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the opinion expressed by Dr. K.V. Arora, Deputy Health Officer (Malaria), Municipal Corporation of Delhi that the attack on the malarial mosquito has been planned wrongly ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have already issued a contradiction about Dr. K. V. Arora's speech at Delhi Medical Association. A copy of the letter dated 13th September, 1977 from the Assistant Press and Information Officer, Municipal Corporation of Delhi addressed to the editor the Times of India is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1379/77].

सीसे का हानिकारक प्रभाव रोकने के लिए उपाय

4022. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आल इंडिया इंस्टीच्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेज के एक दल ने अपने विभिन्न अध्ययनों के बाद नल के पानी व घरेलू बरतनों इत्यादि के प्रयोग के कारण बच्चों के रक्त और हड्डियों में सीसे की मात्रा सीमित मात्रा से अधिक पाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस किस में कितनी मात्रा पाई गई और कितनी मात्रा अधिक है जो हानिकारक है और क्या इस हानि से बचाने

के लिए सरकार कुछ उपायों पर विचार कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : (क) अखाद्य पदार्थों को खाने या चबाने की आदत वाले 100 बच्चों के रक्त का परीक्षण किया गया था। अखाद्य पदार्थों को न खाने वाले बच्चों के मुकाबले अखाद्य पदार्थों को खाने-चबाने वाले कुछ बच्चों के रक्त में सीसे की मात्रा अधिक पाई गई। हड्डियों, नल के पानी अथवा बरतनों के परीक्षण के बारे में अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान ने कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना इस प्रकार है :

	रक्त सीमा		बच्चों की संख्या	
	मेग।	100 मि० ग्रा०	अखाद्य पदार्थों को खाने-चबाने वाले	अखाद्य पदार्थों को न खाने वाले
सामान्य	0	19	57	60
	20	29	14	33
सीमावर्ती	30	39	10	7
	40	49	10	—
	50	59	7	—
असामान्य	60	69	1	—
	70	100	1	—

रंगीत दुकड़ों, पत्रिकाओं, समाचार पत्रों और अन्य अखाद्य पदार्थों को चबाने से बच्चों को होने वाले खतरों के बारे में माताओं को जानकारी देना, इसकी रोकथाम का महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है।

पिछली सरकार के समय नसबन्दी किए गए व्यक्तियों के साथ न्याय करने के लिए एक आयोग स्थापित करना।

4023. श्री जगत राम : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पिछली सरकार के समय जबरदस्ती नसबन्दी किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप जो व्यक्ति विकलांग हो गये थे और जिनको लज्जित किया गया था और जिन परिवारों के लोभ मारे गये थे, उनके साथ न्याय करने के लिए एक आयोग स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसे लोगों के साथ न्याय करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
म राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :
 (क) और (ख). भारत के राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 25 जून, 1975 को घोषित की गयी आपात-कालीन स्थिति के दौरान अथवा उसके तुरन्त पहले उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों अथवा अन्य व्यक्तियों, जिन्होंने मत्ता का दुरुपयोग किया हो, ज्यादतियों की हों या दुराचरण किया हो, या जिन्होंने ऐसे कार्य करने के लिए निदेश दिये हों, उनके लिए उकसाया हो या जिनका उन कार्यों के साथ संबंध रहा हो, उनके विरुद्ध जांच करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने गृह मंत्रालय की 28 मई, 1977 की अधिसूचना संख्या ए०० प्रो० 374(ई०) के तहत पहले से ही एक जांच आयोग स्थापित कर दिया है। जांच आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों में से एक विषय उक्त अधिधि के दौरान परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को लागू करने में जबरदस्ती की विशेष घटनाओं से संबंधित तथ्यों और परिस्थितियों तथा डाले गये दबाव की जांच करना है। जिन व्यक्तियों का नसबन्दी

आपरेशन हुआ है, उन्हें सहायता देने के लिए सरकार आपरेशन के बाद होने वाली जटिलताओं का निःशुल्क इलाज करती है और नसबन्दी आपरेशन के बाद जिन व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो जाती है, उनके आश्रितों को अनुग्रहपूर्वक सहायता भी देती है। सरकार के खर्च पर उन व्यक्तियों की नस को पुनः जोड़ने की सुविधाएं भी दी जाती हैं, जिनको इसकी आवश्यकता हो। सरकार ने इस बात पर जोर देकर राज्यों को सूचित किया है कि परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, जोर-जबरदस्ती का कोई तरीका इस्तेमाल न किया जाए और केवल शैक्षिक तथा प्रेरणात्मक दृष्टिकोण ही अपनाया जाए।

Use of Lehsun and Shiwambu

4024. SHRI S. S. DAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that regular use of 'Lehsun' (garlic) and 'Shiwambu' as medicine has been recognised as a sure and tested cure for grave, non-curable and chronic diseases on the basis of experience and authoritative books on Sciences, Ayurveda and Naturopathy and has also been recognised by research institutions on the basis of the experiments conducted in this regard;

(b) whether it is also a fact that both these natural products are being manufactured for regular use as medicines by drug companies under new labels but confusing names and considerable publicity is being made in the newspapers ; and

(c) if so, whether he has himself made regular use of both these natural products as medicine and the policy and thinking of the Ministry in regard to the manufacture, publicity and public utility of both these products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE I
 THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) Lehsun or garlic (*Allium-Sativum*) has been well known for its medicinal properties in the Ayurvedic system of medicine. In particular, garlic has been used in the treatment of inflammatory conditions such as arthritis (including rheumatic arthritis), conditions of heart including high blood pressure,

heart attack etc. In recent years, modern investigations (both chemical and pharmacological) have shown that garlic juice as well as essential oil can bring down the cholesterol levels in the blood and also decrease the clotting time. Anti-inflammatory activity of garlic has also been studied recently. Although no research has been conducted on Shiwambu, yet use of it, recently popularised under 'Shiwambu' is mentioned to possess therapeutic qualities.

(b) More recently, various commercial preparations of garlic are available in the market such as Lisona (manufactured by Thomas Pharmaceuticals) garlic pearls (manufactured by Ranbaxy Laboratories etc.) mainly use to bring down serum cholesterol levels. However, no information about manufacture of Shiwambu is available.

(c) Publicity for such products and their utility is normally given by the manufacturers concerned. While Lehsun is used by him (Shri Raj Narain) regularly, Shiwambu is used by him occasionally, whenever necessary.

आपात स्थिति के दौरान श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण का चरित्र हनन

4025. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आपात स्थिति के दौरान मंत्रालय ने लोक नायक जय प्रकाश नारायण तथा अन्य राजनैतिक नेताओं के चरित्र-हनन के उद्देश्य से गुप्त अधिसूचनाएं जारी की थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन अधिसूचनाओं में उल्लेखित नेताओं का क्या चरित्र-चित्रण किया गया था ; और

(ग) क्या तत्कालीन विदेश मंत्री ने स्वयं प्रत्येक अधिसूचना को जारी करने के आदेश दिये थे अथवा कि अधिकारियों ने ही स्वयं ये अधिसूचनाएँ जारी की थीं तथा उन पर मंत्री महोदय का अनुमोदन प्राप्त कर लिया था ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुन्डू) : (क) से (ग). जैसा कि आप को याद होगा भारत की तत्कालीन सरकार की यह नीति बन गई थी, खासतौर पर जून 1975 में आपातस्थिति की घोषणा के बाद, कि अराजकता की स्थिति फैलाने के कथित प्रयास के लिए और तत्कालीन प्रशासन तथा सरकार को गिराने की कोशिश के लिए श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण तथा दूसरे प्रतिपक्षी नेताओं की आलोचना की जाय। ऐसे कुछ पत्र तथा पैम्फलेट जारी किये गये थे जिनमें दूसरी बातों के अलावा श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण तथा दूसरे प्रतिपक्षी नेताओं की आलोचना की गई थी ;

तिब्बत के दलाई लामा के साथ बातचीत

4026. श्री केशवराव घोंडगे : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जुलाई-अगस्त में तिब्बत के दलाई लामा ने प्रधान मंत्री के साथ बातचीत की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका संक्षिप्त विवरण क्या है ;

(ग) उसमें भारत सरकार से क्या मांगें की गई हैं ; और

(घ) क्या दलाई लामा के साथ हुई उनकी बातचीत के बारे में चीन में जोरदार प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की है ; और सरकार ने उसका क्या उत्तर दिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुन्डू) : (क) से (ग). परम पावन दलाई लामा ने तिब्बती शरणार्थी संस्थापनाओं की यात्रा पर दक्षिण भारत जाते हुए प्रधान मंत्री श्री देसाई से 22 जुलाई, 1977 को

शिष्टाचार के नाते मुलाकात की थी। भारत में तिब्बती शरणार्थियों को मानवीय सहायता दिये जाने से सम्बन्धित मामलों पर विचार विमर्श हुआ।

(घ) नई दिल्ली स्थित चीनी कार्यदूत ने 4 अगस्त, 1977 को भारत सरकार से इस पर मौखिक विरोध प्रकट किया। इसके बाद ही वहां की सरकारी समाचार एजेंसी, नव चीन समाचार एजेंसी में एक खबर छपी जिसमें उक्त विरोध का जिक्र किया गया और परम पावन दलाई लामा से मिलने के लिए भारत सरकार और उसके नेताओं की आलोचना की गई और इसे चीन के आंतरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप कहा गया।

भारत सरकार ने चीनी विरोध को इस आधार पर अस्वीकार कर दिया कि भारत में तिब्बती शरणार्थियों को शुद्ध मानवीय आधार पर ही सहायता दी जा रही है। किसी भी देश के आंतरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप न करने की भारत सरकार की नीति इतनी सुविदित है कि इसे दोहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

**Security agencies in Bokaro and
B.C.C.L., Jharria**

4027. SHRI S. R. REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of security agencies in addition to Central Security Force are employed in the Steel Plant at Bokaro and at Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Jharria ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) : (a) Only the Central Industrial Security Force (C.I.S.F.) is employed for security of the Steel Plant at Bokaro. As to Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Jharria in addition to the C.I.S.F., Home Guards and C.R.P.F. are also employed for security work.

(b) Does not arise in the case of the Steel Plant at Bokaro. At the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd ; security agencies other than the C.I.S.F. have also been employed due to the requirements of conditions of law and order obtaining there.

**Memorandum from National Union
of Journalists re. dismissal of
Journalist Employees of National
Herald, Lucknow and extension
of U.P. Industrial Dispute Act**

4028. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR :
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-
DEYA :

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Union of Journalists had submitted a memo-
randum on October, 1, 1977 regarding
the dismissal of two journalist employees
of National Herald, Lucknow, and if
so, the action taken thereon ; and

(b) whether the NUJ had also demanded
enactment of central legislation making
the U.P. Industrial Disputes Act appli-
cable to journalist employees in that
state also and if so, the reaction of Govern-
ment thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI
RAVINDRA VARMA) : (a) Presumably
reference is to the memorandum dated
nil addressed to the Minister of Infor-
mation and Broadcasting received in
the Ministry of Information and Broad-
casting in October, 1977 alleging victi-
misation of two journalist employees
by the management of National Herald.
The matter falls essentially in the state
sphere and has been brought to the
notice of the Government of U.P.

(b) The suggestions in the above
memorandum concerning amendment of
the Working Journalists Act would be
considered alongwith the proposed Com-
prehensive Industrial Relations Law.

आपात स्थिति के दौरान कर्मचारियों की नसबन्दी

4029. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में ऐसे राजपत्रित और अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है, जिन्होंने आपात स्थिति के दौरान अपनी नसबन्दी कराई थी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस बात का पता लगाने के लिए जांच करेगी कि कुछ आपरेशन जबर्दस्ती किये गये थे ; और

(ग) कर्मचारियों की नसबन्दी के बारे में सरकार की भावी नीति और कार्यक्रम क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुन्दू) : (क) विदेश मंत्रालय इस मामले में आंकड़े नहीं रखता ।

(ख) इस मंत्रालय के किसी कर्मचारी से ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है जिससे इस बात की पूछताछ करने की जरूरत महसूस हो कि क्या कुछ आपरेशन जबरन किये गये थे ।

(ग) सरकार 29 जून, 1977 के अपने नीति-सम्बन्धी वक्तव्य में पहले ही कह चुकी है कि परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम में किसी प्रकार की जोर-जबरदस्ती या अनिवार्यता नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

Memo against alleged Harassment of office bearers of class III union of P & T employees

4030. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any such representation from Class III National Union of Postal Employees, Bhubaneswar Division, Orissa, regarding the harassment against the active office bearers of the Union ; and

(b) if so, the number of victimized employees of the Union irregularities thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI FRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) : (a) No representation has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Visit to Switzerland by Political leaders and others

4031. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Officers, political leaders and the Directors or Advisers of big business houses, who went to Switzerland in the last 3 years ;

(b) what was the purpose of their visit to Switzerland ;

(c) is it a fact that some of the Officers and individuals, including Mr. N. K. Singh, Mr. Beriwalla and others visited Switzerland in the last three years ;

(d) if yes, give names and addresses of such persons, who visited Switzerland in that period ;

(e) has Government made any inquiry about their motive to visit Switzerland ; and

(f) if yes, give the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU) : (a) to (f). Information to the extent possible, will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Medical assistance to Rajasthan for a disease caused by impure water

4032. SHRI S. S. SOMANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a particular disease caused by the consumption of impure water has been noticed in Rajasthan ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the medical assistance provided by Government to the State of Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Government of Rajasthan and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**मसर्स वार्नर हिन्दुस्तान के कर्मचारियों
को बोनस का भुगतान**

4033. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मसर्स वार्नर हिन्दुस्तान को यह आदेश दिया है कि वे अपने कर्मचारियों को बोनस का भुगतान करे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बोनस के भुगतान का आधार क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). बोनस संदाय अधिनियम, 1965 के अधीन बोनस का भुगतान करना सांविधिक दायित्व है। अतः सरकार द्वारा वैयक्तिक उपक्रमों को ऐसे कोई विशिष्ट अनुदेश दिये जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। चूंकि इस मामले में राज्य सरकार समुचित सरकार है, इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कम्पनी द्वारा बोनस-अयादगी सम्बन्धी ग्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Revival of U.S. Cultural centres

4034. DR. HENRY AUSTIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S. Government has informed the Indian Government that U.S. administration is interested in reviving some of its cultural centres which were closed down in 1969;

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(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto ; and

(c) whether the Union Government has granted the permission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU) : (a) No formal communication has been received by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**मध्य प्रदेश में मेडिकल कालिज
स्थापित करना**

4035. श्री नर्मदा प्रसाद राय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की भूतपूर्व सरकार ने राज्य के सागर जिले में एक मेडिकल कालिज स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यक्रम है ;

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) सरकार को ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं मिला है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) स्नातक पूर्व चिकित्सा शिक्षा तथा नये मेडिकल कालिज खोलने की योजना राज्य क्षेत्र के विषय हैं। पांचवीं योजना अवधि में किसी नये मेडिकल कालिज के खोलने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

बी० ए० एल० सी० ओ० में श्रमिकों की संख्या

4036. श्री श्याम लाल धुबे : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत एल्यूमीनियम प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, खुर्दारी दादर माइनर बी०ए०एल०-सी०ओ० (आमरकेटक) बोक्सईट माईन में 31 मार्च, 1977 को श्रमिकों की कुल संख्या कितनी थी ;

(ख) उन में से कितने श्रमिक स्थानी जिले के थे ; और

(ग) क्या यह सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा कि प्रबंधन द्वारा वहां नियुक्ति के मामले में स्थानी कर्मचारियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाये ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) रकटी दादर खानों में 627 मजदूर हैं जिसका खनन कार्यालय खुर्दारी दादर में है ;

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रतिष्ठानों से सम्बन्धित भरती नीति और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकारी अनुदेशों के अनुसरण में कम्पनी द्वारा यथासंभव स्थानीय लोगों को ही अधिक संख्या में काम पर लगाया गया है। कर्मचारियों के क्षेत्र-वार आधार पर आंकड़ नहीं रखे जाते।

Payment of Interim Relief to Indian Journalists by International Foreign News Agencies

4037. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain International Foreign News Agencies operating in India have not paid interim relief to the Indian Journalists working in those agencies ;

(b) if so, the names of the Agencies who have not paid this relief together with the number of Indian Journalists Working in each of them ; and

(c) the reasons for not paying the interim relief and the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDER VARMA) : (a) to (c) : Information is being collected.

Telephone connections to Kolhapur and Ichalkaranji City, Maharashtra

4038. SHRI R. S. MANE : Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state :

(a) how many applicants for telephone demands are on waiting list in Kolhapur and Ichalkaranji City in Maharashtra and by what time Government will satisfy their demands entirely ;

(b) whether Government are starting the work of construction of Head Post Office Building at Ichalkaranji for which a land has been acquired by reappropriating the amount required for this purpose in the current year's budget and if not, considering the huge expenditure already incurred on acquiring the land, whether Government are giving priority to this work during the first year of the Sixth Five year Plan; and

(c) How many branch Post- Office are to be converted into Sub-Post Offices with P. C. Os in Kolhapur District and how many Branch Post Offices are to be opened during this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) : (a) Waiting list as on date 30-11-1977

(1) Ichalkaranji	302
(2) Kolhapur	621

(1) At Ichalkaranji, 100 connections will be opened by the end of March, 1978. Rest of the waiting list is expected to be cleared during 1978-79.

(2) At Kolhapur 250 connections are expected to be provided by the end of March, 1978. Rest of the present waiting list will be cleared during the year 1978-79.

(b) The construction of Ichalkaranji Head Post Office Building is budgetted for 1978-79 and will be taken up during 1978-79.

(b) It is proposed to open 21 new Branch Offices and to upgrade one Extra Departmental Branch Office into Departmental Sub Office by 31st March, 1978. P. O's will be opened at all Branches Post Offices eligible under the liberalized scheme.

Gang of Nagas Slipping out of Nagaland

4039. **SHRI K. MALLANNA.** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government's attention is drawn to the Indian Express dated the 21st November, 1977 that a fresh gang of about 100 rebels was recently slipped out of Nagaland into neighbouring Burma en route to China for procuring arms and for training in gureilla warfare;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 200 rebels who had left for China early this year are trekking back through the jungles of north-western Burma after completing training; and

(c) if so, in view of the introduction of friendly relations between the China and Indian Government, whether Indian Government would like to utilise its good offices with the China Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir. Government's attention has been drawn to this Press report, but have no definite information in the matter.

(b) while Government have no specific details about the numbers involved, according to information available some Indian underground Nagas who had earlier gone to China are on their way back.

(c) Government is fully vigilant and will take suitable measures to deal appropriately with situations which may arise.

Recruitment of Junior Engineers in Orissa.

4040. **SHRI RAMA CHANDRA MALLICK:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Junior Engineers who have been recruited in Orissa

Circle, BB&R during the last three years, from outside State; and

(b) the total number of Oriya Junior Engineer sitting idle after having been trained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Nil.

(b) 33 trained candidates are awaiting absorption.

पोरबन्दर जूनागढ़ तथा बेरावल कस्बों में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की मंजूरी

4041. **श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गुजरात में जूनागढ़ जिले के पोरबन्दर, जूनागढ़ और बेरावल कस्बों के लिए एक स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की मंजूरी दी है ;

(ख) इन स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों पर काम कब प्रारम्भ होने की सम्भावना है और ये कब पूरे होंगे तथा इसमें से प्रत्येक पर कितना व्यय होगा ; और

(ग) इन तीन शहरों के लिए कितने नये टेलीफोन मंजूर किये जायेंगे ।

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय): (क) जूनागढ़ के लिए आटोमैटिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने की योजना की मंजूरी दे दी गई है । पोरबन्दर और बेरावल में एक्सचेंज खोलने की योजनाएं विचाराधीन हैं ।

(ख) जूनागढ़ में इमारत बनाने का कार्य 1979-80 में प्रारम्भ होने की सम्भावना है । अन्य कल पुर्जों की उपयुक्त योजना बनाई जा रही है । आशा है कि यह एक्सचेंज 1982 तक चालू हो जाएगा । इस योजना में लगभग 1.25 करोड़ रुपए की लागत आएगी ।

(ग) आशा है कि पोरबन्दर और बेरावल में 30-9-77 को बकाया सभी मांगें चालू वर्ष के दौरान और जूनागढ़ की मांगें 1978-79 के दौरान पूरी कर दी जाएंगी।

भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य सचिव द्वारा किए गए दोरे

4042. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य सचिव द्वारा किये गये दौरों के बारे में 4 अगस्त, 1977 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6271 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य सचिव को उन विषयों का कोई विशेष ज्ञान या विशेषज्ञता थी जिनके लिए वे विदेश भेजे गये थे ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो वह किन आधारों पर विदेश भेजे गए थे और जनता की बड़ी राशि खर्च की गई थी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस मामले में कोई जांच करायेगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :
(क) और (ख). स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभागों का विभागाध्यक्ष होने के नाते स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के भूतपूर्व सचिव श्री ज्ञान प्रकाश विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों से परिचित थे और वह उन चर्चाओं और बैठकों में भाग लेने के लिए समक्ष थे जिनके बारे में उन्हें विदेश भेजा गया था।

(ग) और (घ). ऊपर बताए गए कारणों से कोई जांच आवश्यक नहीं समझी जाती है।

देश में डाकघरों की संख्या

4043. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 15 अगस्त, 1947 की तथा 15 अगस्त, 1977 को देश में डाक तथा तार घरों की संख्या कितनी कितनी थी और उन शहरों के नाम क्या हैं जहां चलते-फिरते डाकघरों की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : वांछित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Trunk Calls from Burhanpur, Khandwa and Harsud

4044. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of trunk-calls from Burhanpur, Khandwa and Harsud (Madhya Pradesh) to outer cities and towns from 1-11-76 to 31-10-77; and

(b) How many trunk calls matured and what time was required for maturation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Provident Fund Outstanding Against M/s Raj Kapoor

4045. SHRI KALYAN JAIN: Will the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Raj Kapoor a noted Actor/Director of Films was a chronic defaulter in payment of provident fund dues and if so, the period of each default and the amount involved therein;

(b) whether prosecution case once filed in the court cannot be withdrawn according to the Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 in respect of repeated default in any establishment;

(c) whether the prosecution filed against Shri Raj Kapoor in a court of Bombay was withdrawn throwing all the rules to the winds and if so, the circumstances led to the unlawful withdrawal; and

(d) whether Government propose disciplinary action against the Central Provident Fund Commissioner in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Provident Fund authorities the period of defaults and the amounts are given below:—

Period	Contribution	Administrative charges
	Rs. P	Rs. P
Feb. 1971 to May, 1971	36035.50	824.75
March, 72 to June, 1972	20257.00	467.25
June, 1973 to January, 1974	25577.75	} 309.05
Family Pension	14.00	

(b) There is no such provision in the Provident Fund Act or the Provident Fund Scheme. However, the prosecution is launched under the Cr. Pr. Code 1973 and the withdrawal of prosecutions will also be governed by its provisions.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Spraying Against Mosquitoes by N.D.M.C.

4046. **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN :**

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports regarding the N.D.M.C. Spraying against the Malaria Mosquitoes alleging that it was only on paper but not in houses;

(b) if so, whether Government have instituted a thorough investigation into these allegations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) :

(a) and (b). Yes.

(c) According to the health authorities of the New Delhi Municipal Committee on the 12th November, 1977, Dr. V. N. Reu Anti-Malaria Officer, N.D.M.C. along with the staff reporter of the "Statesman" visited certain field areas at the request of the staff reporter. They visited 4 houses which were entered in the Spray Register by the Assistant Sanitary Inspector (Malaria) as having been sprayed three on 4-11-77 and one on 1-11-77. On physical verification the first 3 houses were found without spray, while the fourth one had been duly sprayed. The concerned Assistant Sanitary Inspector (Malaria) had been given 14 houses, where malaria positive cases had been reported, for spray on the 4-11-77. While spray was carried out in 10 houses, the last four were not sprayed by him but were entered in the register as having been sprayed. After obtaining explanation of the concerned Assistant Sanitary Inspector (Malaria), he has been administered a stern warning and the concerned houses were got sprayed immediately.

Notice for short Payment served by Labour Enforcement Officer (Central) Allahabad on Cooperative Society Holding Parcel Handling Contract at Allahabad Railway Station

4047. **SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA :** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any notice has been served by the Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Allahabad, demanding repayment of short payments made by the Cooperative Society holding Parcel handling contract at Allahabad Railway Station on the Northern Railway;

(b) whether similar notice has been served on the Principal Employer viz. Senior Divisional Commercial Superintendent, Northern Railway Allahabad; and

(c) if so, how much amount has been worked out against the Society and the Principal Employer and what steps have been taken to realise the amount?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Amount of short payment to workers arising out of the alleged non-implementation of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition), Central Rules as worked out by Central Industrial Relations Machinery is Rs. 31,621.50. The claim proposal against the Principal Employer for the above amount is being scrutinised by the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Kanpur, before sanction is accorded for filing a claim application before the Authority under the Payment of Wages Act.

बहराइच, उत्तर प्रदेश में उप डाक-घरों का खोला जाना

4048. श्री हनुमन्त चौधरी: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बहराइच (उत्तर प्रदेश) के विकास खण्डों के मुख्यालयों में उप-डाकघर खोलने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) और (ख). 19 विकास खण्डों में से 10 विकास खण्ड मुख्यालयों में उप डाकघर हैं और शेष विकास खंड मुख्यालयों में शाखा डाकघर हैं 1-1-1978 से दो शाखा डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाया जा रहा है ।

Representation from all India National and Grindlays Bank Employees Federation

4049. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the All India National and Grindlays Bank Employees' Federation regarding restrictive practices of the management and refusal to settle long pending issues; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). A representation was received from the All India National and Grindlays Bank Employees' Federation on 2-11-1977 alleging, inter-alia, introduction of restrictive banking practices and unfair and vindictive labour practices by the management of the Bank. So far as the restrictive banking practices are concerned, the Reserve Bank has suggested to the Bank that it should review the position and change suitably the minimum amount laid down for term deposits and the maximum period for their acceptance. In regard to unfair and vindictive labour practices, the allegations are being looked into by the Central Industrial Relations Machinery. Specific industrial disputes raised by the Federation and/or its affiliates have been dealt with from time to time by the Central Industrial Relations Machinery and where, the facts justified it, some disputes have been referred by Government to adjudication.

फार्मोसिस्टों का वेतनमान

4050. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय 1973 में फार्मोसिस्टों को 425-700 रुपए का टेक्नीकल वेतनमान देने के लिए सहमत हो गया था ;

(ख) क्या फार्मोसी कौंसिल आफ इंडिया ने भी फार्मोसिस्टों के लिए उनकी योग्यता एवं व्यावसायिक क्षमता के अनुसार वेतनमान का अनुमोदन किया है ;

(ग) क्या फार्मोसिस्टों का पद मेडिकल और टेक्नीकल होने के बावजूद उनके वेतनमान पर्याप्त नहीं हैं और उनके लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर भी नहीं के बराबर हैं ; और

(घ) उचित वेतनमान और उनके लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर पैदा करने के बारे में उनके दावों की उपेक्षा सरकार किन कारणों से कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में, राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) से (घ). तृतीय वेतन आयोग ने उन फार्मिसिस्टों के लिए 330-560 रुपये के वेतनमान की सिफारिश की थी, जो 130-240 रुपये के वेतनमान में काम कर रहे थे। फार्मिसिस्टों के वेतनमान को बढ़ाने के लिए फार्मसी कौंसिल आफ इंडिया तथा फार्मिसिस्टों के अन्य विभिन्न संगठनों ने जो सुझाव दिए थे, उन पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार किया गया किन्तु उन्हें मानना संभव नहीं था क्योंकि फार्मिसिस्टों की परिलब्धियों में इतनी अधिक वृद्धि करने से न केवल अन्य परा-चिकित्सा प्रवर्गों के कर्मचारियों से ऐसी ही मांग उठती बल्कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में काम करने वाले तृतीय श्रेणी के अन्य वैज्ञानिक/तकनीकी प्रवर्गों के कर्मचारी, जैसे प्रयोगशाला तकनीशियन, कनिष्ठ अनुसंधान सहायक, ड्राफ्ट्समैन आदि, भी इसी प्रकार की मांग करते। जहां तक फार्मिसिस्टों को पदोन्नति के अवसर प्रदान करने का संबंध है, यह फैसला किया गया कि सैलैक्शन ग्रेड में तृतीय श्रेणी की सेवा के पदों की कितनी प्रतिशतता रखी जाए और उसके लिए क्या मानदण्ड हो इसके बारे में वेतन आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों पर राष्ट्रीय परिषद् (जे० सी० एम०) के स्टाफ के प्रतिनिधियों से जो बातचीत चल रही थी, उसके परिणाम के आधार पर ही यदि इस संबंध में निर्णय लिया जाए तो अधिक उपयुक्त होगा।

Repatriation of Funds acquired from Indians

4051. SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to repatriate the funds acquired by foreign countries from Indians in foreign countries like Uganda, Burma, etc.; and

(b) whether Government propose to expedite disposal of claims of such Indian nationals so that they can get compensation in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU) : (a) and (b). The question of payment of compensation to Indian nationals when their property is taken over by foreign Governments is a complex one involving *inter alia* the circumstances underlying the nationalisation, the internal regulations of the country concerned and the nature of legislation under which the properties are acquired. Negotiations for such compensation between sovereign countries are necessarily complex and time-consuming and have to be undertaken within the framework of international law and practice.

Indian missions abroad render appropriate assistance to Indian nationals when required on matters relating to the take-over of their properties or funds. A bilateral compensation agreement was negotiated with the Government of Uganda for compensating Indian nationals who left that country in 1972. The question of resolving the problems of Indian nationals in Burma has been under discussion for some years now.

Ad-hoc Appointment of Assistant Commissioners in P.F. Organisation

4052. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Assistant Commissioners in Provident Fund Organisation are continuing on *ad-hoc* basis;

(b) if so, their number and since when they are working on *ad-hoc* basis; and

(c) whether Government propose to regularise them from the date regular posts are available and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA) :

(a) Yes.

(b) There are two grades of Assistant Provident Fund Commissioners, namely, Assistant Provident Fund Commissioners (Grade-II) (Rs. 650-1200) and Assistant Provident Fund Commissioners (Grade-I) (Rs. 700-1300).

The number of *ad hoc* appointments in the two grades is as follows:—

Year	A.P.F.C. (Gr. I)	A.P.F.C. (Gr. II)
1967 . . .	1	..
1969 . . .	1	..
1971 . . .	1	..
1972 . . .	1	..
1974 . . .	1	2
1975 . . .	12	..
1976 . . .	6	2
1977 . . .	7	..
Total:—	30	4

(c) *Ad Hoc* appointments are made in public interest for short duration and allowed to continue as such till the posts are filled on a regular basis according to the Rules.

बालाघाट, मध्य प्रदेश में स्मेल्टर संयंत्र

4053. श्री रामेश्वर पाटीदार : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बालाघाट जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) में स्मेल्टर संयंत्र की स्थापना के अतिरिक्त किन्हीं अन्य परियोजनाओं पर भी विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे कब तक चालू हो जायेंगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के बालाघाट जिले में मालंज खंड परियोजना में ताम्र अयस्क के खनन और शोधन के अलावा, मैंगनीज और (इंडिया) लिमिटेड का उकवा में मैंगनीज अयस्क के शोधन के

लिए कारखाना लगाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ख) मैंगनीज और (इंडिया) लि० द्वारा उकवा में मैंगनीज अयस्क शोधन का कारखाना लगाने का प्रस्ताव अभी भी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है अतः यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि यह कारखाना कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जाएगा । मालंज खंड ताम्र परियोजना को 1981-82 में स्थापित करने का कार्यक्रम है ।

Gold Find Near Kolar by Geological Survey of India

4054. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the Geological Survey and found new gold deposits near Kolar Gold Fields in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI KARIA MUNDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) GSI investigations have indicated gold mineralisation of possible economic interest in the Mysore Mine area of the Kolar Gold Fields and also two new occurrences in the adjoining area of Mallappakonda and Chigargunta in the Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh. In Mysore Mines area 25,000 tonnes of ore assaying 8 gram/tonne has been estimated over a strike length of 200 metres. Work is in progress for further proving of the ores in the above areas.

यमुना पार क्षेत्र में औषधालय

4055. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के यमुना पार क्षेत्र में केवल दो केन्द्रीय सरकार के औषधालय काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन दोनों औषधालयों में मरीजों की बहुत भीड़ रहती है ;

(ग) इन दोनों औषधालयों से दवा पाने वालों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार भीड़ को कम करने के विचार से वहां पर चार और औषधालय खोलने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक हो जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :
(क) और (ख). जी, हां ।

(ग) अक्तूबर, 1977 के अन्त तक केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालय शाहदरा और केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालय, जी० के० जी० में दर्ज हुए लाभार्थियों की संख्या क्रमशः 28925 तथा 36715 है ।

(घ) और (ङ). यमुना पार इलाके में एक और केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालय खोलने के प्रश्न पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Improvement of National Health

4056. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of healthy and unhealthy people in Indian;

(b) what are the main reasons of ill-health; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for the improvement of National health?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAG-
DAMBI PRASAD YADAV):

(a) No survey regarding national health has been conducted on all-India basis.

(b) Some of the main reasons of ill-health are as follows:—

(1) Water-borne diseases like diarrhoea and dysentery

(2) Fevers, e.g. enteric fevers.

(3) Respiratory diseases like Pneumonia, Bronchitis, TB etc.

(4) Diseases affecting the eye particularly conjunctivitis.

(5) Skin diseases, e.g. scabies etc.

(6) Malnutrition & undernutrition.

(c) Various programmes have been launched by the Government like National Malaria Eradication Programme, National T. B. Control Programme, Nutrition Programme, School Health Programme, Rural Health Scheme, Immunization Programmes etc.

बीड़ी मजदूर और बेतन

4057. श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा धर्म मंत्री 21 जुलाई, 1977 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4361 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सूचना इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसे कब तक सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा; और

(ख) क्या भारत के सभी राज्यों में मजूरी की एक समान दरें प्रवृत्त की जाती हैं, और यदि नहीं, तो क्या भारत सरकार का विचार इस एकरूपता को लाने के लिए कोई उपाय करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जाएगा, और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

अम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साह) : (क) प्रांतीय सरकारों द्वारा प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर बीड़ी कारखाने और उनमें काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की संख्या संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) और (ग). सितम्बर, 1974 में राज्य सरकार के अम मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन

में यह तय किया गया था कि बीड़ी कारखाने में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों का न्यूनतम वेतन 4.50 रुपये से 5.00 रुपये प्रति हजार बीड़ी बनाने के लिए निर्धारित किया जाए और यह दर ज्यादातर लागू की जा चुकी है। न्यूनतम वेतन का लागू किया जाना प्रान्तीय सरकार द्वारा देखा जा रहा है।

विवरण

राज्य	बीड़ी कारखानों की संख्या	इन कारखानों में कार्य करने वाले श्रमिकों की संख्या	1976 में किए गए निरीक्षणों की संख्या	उन कारखानों की संख्या जिनके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की गई
1	2	3	4	5
1. मध्य प्रदेश	1035*	28,201	1309	शून्य
2. उत्तर प्रदेश	2659	55,912	98	27
3. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	3526	1,12,387	1,933	शून्य
4. कर्नाटक	2827	1,76,299	93	शून्य
5. तमिल नाडु	1731*	17,142	1,732*	शून्य
6. बिहार	2500	50,000	1,604	29
7. महाराष्ट्र	1895	2,80,328	155	शून्य
8. केरल	1562	64,329	917	शून्य
9. उड़ीसा	473	9,946	32	शून्य
10. गुजरात	502	4,696	239	शून्य
11. राजस्थान	207*	13,930	220*	18
12. त्रिपुरा	20	490	20	1
13. असम	16	2,500	16	शून्य
14. सिक्किम	01	20	—	—
15. नागालैण्ड	01	04	—	—
16. पश्चिम बंगाल	सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।			

* निरीक्षणों की संख्या अधिक इसलिए है, क्योंकि कुछ कारखानों का निरीक्षण एक से अधिक बार किया गया था।

दूरवर्ती क्षेत्रों में संचार सुविधा का सुधार

4058. श्रीमती पार्वती देवी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लद्दाख के दूरवर्ती क्षेत्रों में संचार व्यवस्था उपलब्ध कराने अथवा इसमें सुधार करने सम्बन्धी कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जंस्कर, नुनारा, निघोमा, दुरबक, डाह-हाबू, स्काइयूरबूचन और बंक्हा-मल्लिक के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में संचार की व्यवस्था करने सम्बन्धी योजनाओं का व्योरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) डिस्कित (नुबारा), सूकरबचन (स्काइयूरबचन) और मल्लिक (वाखा-मल्लिक) और न्योमा में डाकघर पहले से मौजूद हैं । दुरबक और जंस्कर में डाकघर खोलने के मामलों की जांच की जा रही है । डाह-हाबू में डाकघर खोलने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

लद्दाख के 235 गांवों में से 218 गांवों में रोजाना डाक बंटती है । लद्दाख में 54 डाकघर पहले से मौजूद हैं ।

तार और टेलीफोन सुविधाओं के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Post Offices in Orissa

4059. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new post offices and sub-post offices planned to be opened in the State of Orissa ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a survey was conducted to construct the Head Post Office Building in the district Keonjhar in the State of Orissa, after finalising the site selection;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the time by when it is likely to be completed and the amount sanctioned by the Government for this purpose; and

(e) whether some representations have also been received by Government from the residents of the Keonjhar district for the construction of Post Office building and if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha shortly.

Medical Facilities in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4060. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government propose to set up some hospitals and family welfare centres in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the 1978-79 financial year; if so, facts thereof and how much bed capacity in the hospitals is proposed to be increased to meet the demands of people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV :) There is no proposal to set up any new hospitals and family welfare centres in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the financial year 1978-79.

Hardships for Kerala Youngmen seeking Employment in West Asia

4061. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that following the liberalisation adopted recently in th

issue of passports by Government, tens of thousands of youngmen mainly from Kerala have been going to countries in West Asia seeking employment;

(b) whether he is also aware that in respect of many of them conditions of employment are far worse than expected by them and they are facing serious hardships; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to protect and safeguard their interests?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). After the liberalised endorsement policy came into force, 2,51,110 passports were issued by the Regional Passport offices in India. Statistics about the number who have actually gone to countries in West Asia for employment or the States of their origin are not available.

Although according to the decision taken by the Government in June, 1976, recruitment of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labour from India for deployment abroad is to be channelised through the recruiting agents approved by and registered with the Ministry of Labour on the terms and conditions of service approved by that Ministry, Government have received reports that a number of workers are being recruited and deployed overseas through some unauthorised and unscrupulous recruiting agents without proper employment agreements and thus they face hardships.

The workers are given protection under the procedure prescribed for registration of the recruiting agencies. Government also carry out checks at the points of exits to ensure that illegal emigrants are not permitted to go until they have completed the necessary formalities required under the Emigration Act, 1922. Besides, a cautionary notice is also enclosed with every passport application from in which the applicant is advised *inter alia* that in case he is going abroad for gainful employment he should ensure that he has been recruited only through one of the authorised recruiting agents registered with the Ministry of Labour and has signed a firm employment contract, approved by the Ministry of Labour, in the presence of the protector of emigrants.

Compulsory Registration of Marriages

4062. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for compulsory registration of marriages all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, a Central Legislation which may be applicable to all is under consideration. As it has not been finalised so far, it is not possible to give details.

(c) Does not arise.

Indo-Pakistan Relations

4063. SHRI G. S. REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he intends to visit Pakistan in order to further improve Indo-Pakistan relations; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) and (b). In the interest of good neighbourly relations I would be happy to visit Pakistan at a mutually convenient time. In view of a number of important engagements it may not be possible to do so immediately. I however, hope that such a visit would be fixed up in due course.

Telephone Complaints in Sitapur District, Uttar Pradesh

4064. SHRI HARGOVIND VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question 781 on the 17th November, 1977 and state:

(a) the total number of complaints received during the last three months in Dis-

strict Sitapur (Uttar Pradesh) by Telephone Department and whether all the complaints were attended to on the day of their receipt and if not, the number of complaints not attended to on the same day; and

(b) the total number of trunk calls booked and the number of trunk calls cancelled for not maturing the same day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRINARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) During the last three months (i.e. September, October and November, 1977) 820 telephone complaints were received. Out of which all except 42 complaints were attended on the same day and the remaining 42 were attended on subsequent day.

(b) Total number of trunk calls booked were 43,533. Out of these 2,700 calls were cancelled for not maturing on the same day.

Deposit of Provident Fund in Banks

4065. **SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether under para 52 of the Employees Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 all money belonging to Provident Fund shall be deposited in Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India or in such other Scheduled Banks as may be approved by the Central Govt.;

(b) whether Funds' money has been invested in Banks other than mentioned in (a) above without the approval of the Central Govt. in Karnataka;

(c) if so, the name of all such banks and its branches and whether all these bankers belong to the home state of present CPFC Karnataka; and

(d) what action Government have taken against this illegal act and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Provident Fund authorities have reported that the monies in the provident fund account are invested as per pattern of investment prescribed by Government. The surplus monies in the Administrative Account have been invested

in Term Deposits with the State Bank of India, and its subsidiaries as also in the branches of nationalised banks located in Delhi namely Syndicate Bank, Canara Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, Union Bank of India and Punjab National Bank with the approval of Chairman, Central Board of Trustees, the then Deputy Labour Minister.

(d) On the basis of a report containing certain allegations against the Employees Provident Fund Organisation in the Indian Express dated the 8th June, 1977, the Shah Commission has asked for a report which has since been submitted to it. Government have yet to take a final decision on the allegations made therein.

Death of Shri Kesar Singh in Mehrauli T.B. Hospital, New Delhi

4066. **SHRI T. S. NEGI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Report published in daily 'Hindustan' dated the 23rd November, 1977 that a patient, Shri Kesar Singh died a tragic death in Mehrauli T.B. Hospital because of the carelessness of nurses and doctors;

(b) the action proposed to be taken by Government against the nurses and doctors responsible for this tragic incident;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to improve the regrettable condition of the hospital and to ensure proper lookafter of the patients there so that such tragic incidents do not recur in future; and

(d) whether Government propose to give some financial assistance as a relief to the family of the diseased person?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter was enquired into and it has been found that the Patient Shri Kesar Singh was duly attended to by the concerned nurses and the doctors till his death. Therefore no action is proposed to be taken against any nurse or doctor.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में टेलीफोन केन्द्रों का वातानुकूलित स्थान

4067. डा० महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की मशीनें लगाने के लिए वातानुकूलित स्थान की आवश्यकता होती है और यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे कितने स्थानों पर वातानुकूल सुविधा उपलब्ध है जहां टेलीफोन केन्द्र दिन-रात चलते हैं ;

(ख) इन केन्द्रों के सुचारु रूप से कार्यकरण के लिए अन्य किन वस्तुओं की आवश्यकता होती है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) बड़े आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंजों के लिए वातानुकूलन (एयर कंडीशनिंग) की आवश्यकता होती है। उत्तर प्रदेश में 16 बड़े आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज हैं। इनमें से 11 एक्सचेंजों को वातानुकूलित किया जा चुका है। शेष एक्सचेंजों को वातानुकूलित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) पर्याप्त संख्या में प्रशिक्षित तकनीकी कर्मचारी और समय से अतिरिक्त पुर्जें उपलब्ध होने चाहिए।

(ग) रख-रखाव का काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को पर्याप्त प्रशिक्षण देने तथा समय से अतिरिक्त पुर्जों की सप्लाई उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार आवश्यक कदम उठा रही है।

Closing of Indian students hostel in London

4068. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian student's hostel in U.K., the cheapest residential accommodation available to the visiting Indian students may have to be closed because of the reported decision of London University to demolish it, throwing the students out on the streets; and

(b) if so, why the Indian High Commission at London fails to secure a long term lease from the London University and make it an ideal place to stay at a reasonable rate that an average Indian student can afford for higher studies abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): (a) The Indian Students Hostel in London was opened in 1947. The building in which it is accommodated has been leased from the University of London. The lease expired in 1959 and at present it is on a yearly basis. The University of London wants to demolish the building in view of its dilapidated condition. But how soon it will be done is not known. It is not true that the closing of the hostel would throw the students out on the streets. Other reasonably priced accommodation is also available in London. Of the over 700 Indian students in London, only 35 presently live in the hostel. The Ministry of Education in July, 1977 agreed to the final closure of this hostel.

(b) The High Commission of India in London, at various times, made strong efforts with the University of London to secure a long-term lease on the building which houses the hostel but the University agreed to extend the lease on a yearly basis.

Establishing communications links with foreign countries through satellite

4069. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government to establish greater communication links with foreign countries through satellite and the time by which communication-links are likely to be established with all big countries of world; and

(b) the expenditure to be incurred on the establishment of satellite service ?

1

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) In view of its geographical position, India can have direct satellite communication links with 39 countries which operate through the Indian Ocean Satellite of the International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation (INTELSAT) and have standard earth stations.

As on 1st December, 1977, India had established direct satellite links with the following countries:—

1. Australia;
2. Bangla Desh
3. Bahrain
4. East Africa
5. Hong Kong;
6. Iran
7. Italy
8. Japan
9. Kuwait
10. Malaysia
11. Singapore
12. Sri Lanka
13. Thailand
14. U.K.
15. France
16. Spain
17. Pakistan;
18. U.A.E.
19. Oman
20. Zambia

It is proposed to establish within about two years direct satellite links with the remaining countries, such as West Germany, Netherlands, Greece, Indonesia, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Algeria, Syria, Nigeria, in a phased manner, depending upon the readiness of the countries concerned to establish such links, the growth of traffic and other operational considerations.

Besides direct satellite links, India provides through the network of throughput and switched services via satellite/high frequency radio system, telegraph services to all countries of the world, telephone service to 197 countries and telex service to 191 countries. Satellite links, with cable extension, wherever necessary, already exist with all big countries of the world,

excepting the USSR, which is not accessible to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation (INTELSAT) satellite.

(b) Satellite links for external telecommunication services are provided through two Communications Earth Stations at Pune and Dehradun built at a cost of about Rs. 18 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 14 crores is likely to be incurred during the next Five Year Plan period (1978—83) on the expansion of satellite services.

Engineers, Doctors and Teachers sent abroad

4070. SHRI C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of personnel who have been registered and deputed for foreign assignments through Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms such as Engineers, doctors, teachers and other personnel during the last five years; and

(b) the State-wise distribution of the figures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) As on 30th June, 1977, 27,156 persons were registered on the Foreign Assignment Panel maintained by the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reform for deputation to the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The number of experts in various categories (engineers, doctors, teacher, etc.) is given below :

Engineers	6750
Doctors	9097
Teachers	6468
Accountants	2018
Miscellaneous	2763

A statement indicating the number of experts deputed/selected for bilateral assignments from 1970 onwards is annexed.

(b) This Ministry does not maintain records of such deputationists on State-wise basis.

Statement

Years	Doctors	Nurses & other para-medical staff	Professors/ Teachers/ Education officers	Engineers Architects Geologists & other technical experts	Financial experts Accountants etc.	Economist & Statisticians	Misc. experts	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1970 .	12	4	24	74	30	10	16	17
1971 .	30	4	89	76	25	2	25	251
1972 .	117	281	60	133	43	3	41	678
1973 .	119	95	249	253	38	1	46	80
1974 .	165	184	163	530	42	4	70	1158
1975 .	1369	218	335	214	16	3	161	231
1976 .	321	152	146	315	12	16	21	98
1977 upto 31-10-77	744	226	211	422	111	2	11	172
Total .	2877	1164	1277	2017	317	41	391	808

Manufacture of sub-standard Ayurvedic Medicines

4071. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the manufacturers of Ayurvedic medicine do not prepare standard medicines as a result of which the Ayurvedic system of medicine is defamed;

(b) if so, the urgent action taken in this regard; and

(c) the Number of manufacturers of Ayurvedic medicines apprehended during the past three months for producing spurious medicines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b) No standards in respect of Ayurvedic medicines have been laid down so far in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the Rules made thereunder and hence it cannot be said whether such medicines are upto standard or not.

(c) Does not arise.

Workers Affected and production suffered due to closure of Industries

4072. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) how many workers and how much production have been affected as a result of closure of industries due to labour unrest during the last seven months; and

(b) what steps, if any, Government have taken to protect the interests of labour and production ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA) : (a) A statement giving the number of strikes and lockouts, number of workers involved and value of production lost due to such strikes and lockouts for the period April—October 1977 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. see No. LT 1380/77].

(b) The situation is under constant watch of the Government and all efforts are being made to improve the industrial

climate in the country with the help of the Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and in the States. Wherever necessary, the Government is intervening in disputes with a view to promoting settlements.

The Government is also engaged in a comprehensive revision of the Industrial Relations law so that the machinery that exists for settlement of disputes, like conciliation adjudication, arbitration, etc., may be streamlined to ensure quick settlement of disputes so that there may be less cause for industrial unrest.

Meeting of employees of Red Cross with Prime Minister

4073. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some employees of the Indian Red Cross in Delhi met the Prime Minister and brought certain matters concerning the Red Cross to his notice ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Prime Minister has requested some of the office bearers to resign ;

(d) if so, whether his direction has been complied with ; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor ?

(b) Yes. The Central Government has sanctioned/released grant-in-aid to the Sangh as under:—

	Grant sanctioned during 1974-75	Amts. in instalments so far released	Purpose
1. Rehabilitation/Vocational Training to cured Leprosy patients at Puri	81,375	81,375	For purchase of equipment & payment of salary to staff.
2. -do- at Cuttack	2,83,100	2,00,000	-do-
3. -do- at Sambalpur	2,83,100	1,82,000	-do-
		4,63,375	

(c) Does not arise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). The question of asking anyone to resign does not arise until any facts justifying such resignation are established.

Central Assistance for Lepers Homes in Orissa

4074. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Assistance has been sought for establishment of more homes for lepers in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether [any assistance has been granted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes. Financial Assistance had been requested by the Voluntary Organisation, namely, Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Bhubaneswar for rehabilitation/vocational training of cured Leprosy patients at Cuttack, Sambalpur and Puri in Orissa State.

Setting up of five Vocational Training Institutes

4075. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether five vocational training institutes will be set up in various places on the pattern of the Institution at Madras;

(b) if so, whether these vocational institutes are intended for skill up-grading and specialisation for industrial and manufacturing production modes ;

(c) if so, whether the Madras Institute has not been doing well; and

(d) the extent to which these institutes will help in vocational training

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA) (a) Yes, Sir. Under the scheme of Advanced Vocational Training System launched jointly by the Government of India and State Government with the Collaboration of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and International Labour Organisation (ILO), it is proposed to extend the training activities of the Advanced Training Institute, Madras and to introduce advanced vocational training in selected trades in the five Central Training Institutes for Instructors located at Calcutta, Bombay, Kanpur, Ludhiana and Hyderabad. In addition the Advanced Vocational Training System activities are being extended to 16 Industrial Training Institutes in 15 States in selected Trades.

(b) Yes, Sir. The system envisages the training of highly skilled workers and technicians in a variety of advanced and specialised skills that are not available under any other vocational training programme.

(c) The Advanced Training Institute, Madras is fully operational and is functioning quite satisfactorily. The skill development programmes of the Advanced Training Institute, Madras have been appreciated by industries and there has been a continuous increase in the demand for training places.

(d) The tentative target for the total number of persons to be trained in the next five years in the Advanced Training Institute/Central Training Institutes/Industrial Training Institutes is approximately 14,000.

Export of Billets by Birla Concerns

4076 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Birla concerns are exporting billets at the rate of Rs. 6000/- per tonne whereas in local market it is Rs. 11,000/- per tonne, and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the actual price in the international market is much more than Rs. 6000/- per tonne and the difference is finding its way to foreign banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

प्रधान मंत्री की सोवियत संघ की यात्रा के समय उनके साथ गये व्यक्ति

4077. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) प्रधान मंत्री की हान ही की सोवियत संघ की यात्रा के दौरान कौन-कौन व्यक्ति सरकारी खर्च पर उनके साथ गये थे और वे किन-किन कार्यालयों और संस्थाओं के हैं; और

(ख) उन पर कितनी राशि खर्च हुई और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यय क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुण्डू) : (क) और (ख). सदन की मेज पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गई है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। इकट्ठा संख्या एल-टी 1381/77]

Issue of commemorative postal stamps of persons connected with Kangra School of Painting

4078. SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to issue commemorative stamps in honour of Maharaja Sansar Chand who patronised the famous Kangra School of Painting, Shri Chander Dhar Sharma (Guleri) a writer to Himachal Pradesh, Shri Ram Singh Pathania, known for his valour against the British Empire and Shri Narottam Ghia, a renowned painter associated with Kangra Art;

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken by Government in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the criterion followed in issuing commemorative stamps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal has been received in respect of the personalities.

(d) The proposals are placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee for its consideration. A copy of the guidelines prescribed for the issue of special/commemorative stamps is also enclosed.

Statement

Guidelines for the issue of special commemorative Postage Stamps

1. No proposal for the issue of commemorative stamps shall ordinarily be entertained unless 18 months notice is given to the Department except in extraordinary circumstances.
2. No commemorative stamp shall ordinarily be issued honouring an individual unless the occasion is 100th anniversary (birth or death). A commemorative stamp may also be issued on the 1st or 10th death anniversary.
3. No commemorative stamp shall ordinarily be issued for celebrating any event unless the occasion is the 50th year or the centenary. Events of international character only be considered for the issue of special stamps; other should be commemorated by the issue of special cancellations only.

4. Out of the total number of issues in a year (not more than 24/25 stamps), not more than 6 should be commemorative of personalities.

5. Proposals on literatures should be considered after obtaining the views of the Sahitya Akademi.

6. Planning of each issue should normally be taken in hand at least one year in advance of the date of issue and a complete six months' time should be given to the India Security Press for the purpose of designing and printing.

World Mining Congress of the developing countries

4079. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of World Mining Congress of the Developing Countries is likely to be held in the near future; and

(b) if so, the venue of the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). The next conference of the "World Mining Congress" which does not represent the developing countries only is scheduled to be held at Istanbul, Turkey from 8th to 12th October, 1979.

सवाई माधोपुर एस० ए० एक्स० बोर्ड में
क्षमता का प्रभाव]

4080. श्री 'मोशलाल' पटेल : क्या
संसार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या सवाई माधोपुर से एस०
ए० एक्स० बोर्ड में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने
की क्षमता उपलब्ध नहीं है जिसके फल-
स्वरूप बहुत से लोगों को नये कनेक्शन
नहीं मिल रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या बहुत से लोगों ने कुछ मास पूर्व टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए आवेदन किया था ;

(घ) क्या एक नये एक्सचेंज भवन के निर्माण की योजना पर सरकार एक लम्बे समय से विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो यह नया भवन कब तक तयार हो जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) नये भवन का निर्माण होने तक सरकार का विचार किस प्रकार नये कनेक्शन देने का है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) से (घ). सर्वाई माधोपुर के छोटे आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज में 90 टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने की क्षमता है और उसमें 87 कनेक्शन दिए जा चुके हैं। वहां की प्रतीक्षा सूची में 3 आवेदकों के नाम दर्ज हैं। राजस्थान दूरसंचार के जनरल मैनेजर ये तीनों कनेक्शन देने की संभावना की जांच कर रहे हैं। इस एक्सचेंज के लिए नई इमारत बनवाने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Payment of house rent allowance to employees of Telephone Department serving at Taluk headquarters

4081. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no House Rent Allowance is given to many employees of Telephone Department serving at some of the Taluk Headquarters;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to extend eligibility of House Rent Allowance to such employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). As per the existing Policy of the Government House Rent Allowance is ordinarily admissible to Central Govt. employees including P&T employees serving at places where the population is 50,000 or more as per the Census held in 1971. No House Rent Allowance is ordinarily admissible at places which do not fulfil this criteria.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration to sanction house rent allowance at places, merely because these are Taluk Headquarters.

Guidelines for sanctioning out-of-turn Telephone connections and such connections sanctioned by former Secretary

4082. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down for sanctioning out-of-turn telephone connections in the metropolitan cities—both temporary (exceeding 3 months and their subsequent renewal) and permanent to private individuals, parties, firms and others and if so, what;

(b) what are the powers delegated to the various officers in the P&T Department to sanction such connections;

(c) the full particulars of such telephone connections sanctioned by the former Secretary, Ministry of Communications during his tenure of office;

(d) whether he is aware that many malpractices and corrupt influences work in the process of sanctioning these connections at various levels; and

(e) if so, the measures which he proposes to take to prevent these ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Out-of-turn telephone connections both temporary (including renewals) and permanent are sanctioned by competent authority on merits of individual cases and subject to technical feasibility. Powers delegated to various authorities are given in the statement attached.

(c) As mentioned in the annexure, cases for sanction of permanent connections on out-of-turn priority have been put up to the Minister of Communications during

the last 2½ years. The cases would generally be put up to Minister (Communications) by Secretary, Communications. Powers have been delegated for sanction of temporary telephones and extensions thereof. In some cases, Secretary, Communications as a superior authority would also have approved such sanctions for new temporary

telephone connections or their renewal. It would be difficult to segregate such cases in the Directorate.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The question does not arise.

Statement

Powers to sanction out-of-turn connections

Category	Competent Authority
(A) Temporary Telephones	
(i) Upto two years .	• Heads of Circles/Districts.
(ii) Upto four years	• P & T Directorate.
(iii) Beyond 4 years .	• Exceptional cases, on approval of Minister of Communications.
(B) Permanent Telephones	
(i) Telephones under Priority Categories cases such as OYT-Gov., OYT-(SPL), OYT- Foreign Exchange, non-OYT 'SS'	(1) Heads of Circles/Districts. (2) P & T Directorate.
(ii) Telephones under OYT-General .	• Heads of Circles/Telephone District on merits, if recommended by Central or State Governments; prior to July 1976— if also recommended by Telephone Advisory Committee; after July 76, Telephone Advisory Committee could recommend 2½% of allotable capacity for out-of-turn connections under OYT; this quota has been abolished since Oct., 1977.
(iii) Telephones under non-OYT 'Spl.' category .	(1) Heads of Circles/Districts on recommendation of Telephone Advisory Committee, such connections could be given upto 7½% of allotable capacity prior to July 76; after July 76, this quota was reduced to 5% since October, 77, the quota has been abolished. (2) P & T Directorate.
(iv) Non-OYT General .	• P & T Directorate.

NOTE :—The P&T Directorate has full powers to sanction out of turn connections, both under OYT and non-OYT. Out of turn connections under non-OYT are sanctioned rarely and in very exceptional cases. However, in view of acute scarcity conditions in places like Delhi, Bombay, etc., the practice during the last about 2 years or so has been to put up such cases to Minister of Communications.

लद्दाख में संचार व्यवस्था का विकास

4083. श्रीमती पार्वती बेबी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लद्दाख में संचार व्यवस्था का विकास करने, नये डाकघर खोलने, वर्तमान डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ाने तथा जहाँ सम्भव हो वहाँ यंत्रीकरण करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ख) इस समय लद्दाख में किन-किन स्थानों पर डाक तथा तार और टेलीफोन की सुविधाएं हैं तथा किन-किन स्थानों पर ये सुविधाएं देने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख). इस समय लद्दाख में एक मुख्य डाकघर, 5 विभागीय उप डाकघर और 48 विभागतर शाखा डाकघर हैं। श्रीनगर के पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल ने 4 और डाकघर खोलने की मंजूरी दे दी है और ये डाकघर शीघ्र ही खोल दिए जाएंगे। नये डाकघर खोलने के 13 प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं। वर्तमान मानदण्डों के अनुसार मौजूदा शाखा डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ा कर उन्हें विभागीय उप डाकघर बनाने का फिलहाल औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं हुआ है।

(i) शक्ति, थिक्सी और चाशुत्शमा की डाक लाइन के यंत्रीकरण के प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है। कारगिल-जंमकर सड़क बन जाने पर जंमकर घाटी की डाक व्यवस्था के यंत्रीकरण करने के प्रश्न की भी जांच की जाएगी।

(ii) जिन स्थानों में डाकघरों की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है और जिन स्थानों में

डाकघर खोलने के प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं, उनकी सूची संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है। इस समय लद्दाख जिले के कारगिल, लेह और द्रास नामक स्थानों में तार और टेलीफोन की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं। लद्दाख के अन्य स्थानों में इन सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

विवरण

लद्दाख के उन स्थानों के नाम जहाँ डाकघरों की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है।

1. लेह
2. चेशुत्शमा
3. चुमयांग
4. दिसक्ति
5. इमो
6. फेंग
7. गायामेरो
8. हेमैन
9. हेमिचंगा
10. किगम्
11. कैरी
12. निम्मु
13. न्योमा मुद
14. सक्ता
15. शारा
16. स्टोक
17. थिक्से
18. श
19. बारू
20. चासकोरे

21. मानजो
22. सिलमून
23. युरबलटाक
24. षुगलामसर
25. ड्रास
26. मटायन
27. पंडास
28. कारगिल
29. बोधखारबू
30. छानामुंद
31. चिकतान
32. हरदास
33. मुलबिक
34. नामसारु
35. ओस्बा
36. पानोखार
37. पोशाकाम
38. पुरतामचे
39. सालिसकोट
40. सान्ध्रा
41. सान्को
42. शेकर
43. शामशखारबू
44. युनजुग
45. खालसो
46. लामायुरु
47. नुर्ली
48. सामपोल
49. शकरबच्चन
50. तामिसगाम
51. ताकमचिक
52. हामिस्मुकपच्चम
53. बाजगू

II. उन स्थानों के नाम, जहाँ डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

(i) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में खोलने के लिए मंजूर किये गये :

1. माथू
2. लकोर
3. बटालिक
4. लोचुम

III. विचाराधीन प्रस्ताव :

1. दारबुक
2. अल्चो
3. च्वायकल
4. किरकिट्चू
5. रेडियो स्टेशन लेह
6. तान्गत्से
7. तांग्ले
8. टका कृत
9. बासगाम
10. ताबिस
11. तुमिल
12. तुरतुक
13. जान्सकर

Supply of medicines to indentors by Medical Store Depots in India

4084. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the Medical Store Depots in India are able to supply the drugs required by Indentors;

(b) the reasons for not complying fully with the indents; and

(c) the steps proposed to ensure that Medical Store Depots are properly equipped to meet demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The percentage of supplies to potential demands during 1973-74 to 1976-77 is given below:—

1973-74	.	.	.	.	59	%
1974-75	.	.	.	.	52	%
1975-76	.	.	.	.	52	%
1976-77	.	.	.	.	55.7	%

(b) The inadequate satisfaction of demand is due mainly to (i) dependence on DGS&D for bulk purchase of supplies; (ii) policy of Depots to distribute their available stocks giving preference to small units located in rural and semi-urban areas rather than to big hospitals; and (iii) the fact that Depots have been stocking only those items which appear in the Vocabulary of Medical Stores.

(c) The following proposals are under consideration to increase the efficiency of the Medical Stores Depots in India:—

1. Allotment of adequate funds.
2. Delegation of powers to the Medical Stores Organisation for the direct purchase of Stores.
3. Streamlining of the procedure regarding the recoveries of dues from Indentors which are mostly State Governments.

Serving notice by workers of Government Medical Store Depot workers Union, Madras

4085. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Government Medical Store Depot Workers Union, Madras has served a notice on the 24th November, 1977 to the Director General of Health Services, New Delhi to solve their long standing problems within 15 days failing which they will go in for direct action;

(b) the particulars of the grievances and reasons for not taking action to settle the grievances so far; and

(c) whether Government propose to settle the matter amicably and quickly especially in view of the need for not effecting cyclone relief work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). In their letter dated the 24th November, 1977, the Government Medical Stores Depot Workers' Union, Madras had *inter alia* invited our attention to the following Resolution passed by their Executive Committee:

"Resolved to request the Directorate to recognise the workers Union within 15 days from the date of receipt of this letter and permit Workers' Union to install its notice board inside the depot premises. Failing which this Union will install its Notice board inside the depot premises as other unrecognised Unions have."

In accordance with the latest labour policy the recognition of more than one union/association in the various Government Medical Stores Depots is contrary to the provisions of the Code of Discipline. With a view to determining the most representative Union, a dialogue is proposed to be started with the representatives of the Government Medical Store Depot Employees' Union, the Government Medical Store Depot Officials' Association and the Government Medical Store Depot Workers' Union to bring them around to the formation of a single recognised general Union.

Post Offices managed by school teachers in Hoshangabad, M.I.

4086. SHRI R. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of village post offices managed by the School teachers in the district of Hoshangabad in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number in existence over forty years; and

(c) whether Government propose to upgrade them to Sub-Branch Post Offices and also to provide telephone facilities to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) 88, Sir.

(b) 33, Sir.

(c) There is no proposal to upgrade them. At five places telephone facilities are likely to be provided.

Both ways STD between Delhi and Nagpur

4087. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to have full time and both ways STD between Delhi and Nagpur; and

(b) if so, by what time it will be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Full time and bothway Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD) between Delhi and Nagpur is expected to be introduced in 1979-80, at the time of commissioning of Nagpur Trunk Automatic Exchange.

Assault on workers of Bokaro Steel Limited

4088. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of assault on the workers by the officers in Bokaro Steel Ltd. have been reported since 1974 and what action has been taken against the officers for that; and

(b) whether Government propose to make a thorough probe into the charges and counter charges of assault in the Bokaro Steel Ltd. for the last 3 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No case of assault of workers by officers of Bokaro Steel Ltd. has been reported since 1974. The question of taking action against any officer for this reason, therefore, does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Violation of International Health Regulations

4089. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO:

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons along-with their particulars detected at airport for not taking vaccination against yellow fever while entering into the country during the last six months;

(b) whether it is a fact that Minister for Communications was quarantined at Bombay due to violations of international health regulations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The information is not readily available. It will be collected and placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c). Shri Brij Lal Varma, Union Communications Minister accompanied by two of his officials, Sarvashri A. K. Gupta and T. S. Subramanian left India on the 14th August, 1977 for Surinam in South America. They returned to India from London on the 24th August, 1977. On arrival at Bombay, it was found that they did not possess yellow fever vaccination certificates as required for passengers coming from Surinam. Since they were to proceed to New Delhi soon thereafter, they were allowed to fly to New Delhi by IAC flight No. IC-185, after taking necessary precautions for fumigation of the aircraft, etc. After arrival in New Delhi, the Minister and the party were quarantined until 26th August, 1977 under proper supervision and quarantine conditions, in the Guest House of the Indian Telephone Industries.

Project Allowance to P. & T. Employees

4090. SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the project allowance which was paid to the P. & T. employees working at the Beas-Sutlaj link was stopped on 1st April, 1974;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is proposed to pay the project allowance to the employees and if so, when and whether the employees would be given retrospective benefits ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO : SAI) : (a) Yes Sir, except for few offices in the Project areas.

(b) The project allowance to the Central Government employees posted in the project areas is sanctioned only to such offices which are working in the project areas primarily in connection with the work of project. The allowance was withdrawn as such offices were opened neither at the request of the project authority nor primarily to cater to the need of the project.

(c) No, Sir.

Shortage of Doctors in Janakpuri Dispensary No. 61

4091. **SHRI UGRASEN :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is only one CGHS Dispensary No. 61 to cover the populous and sprawling colony of Janakpuri, New Delhi; and

(b) whether new areas have been added to this dispensary without correspondingly increasing the number of doctors and other facilities thus causing a lot of inconvenience to the patients and the steps that are being taken to have an adequate number of doctors etc. at the said dispensary ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (a) There are two CGHS dispensaries in Janakpuri, one located in Block A of Janakpuri and known as Janakpuri dispensary No. 61 and another located 58 in Block-D of Janakpuri known as Nangal Raya CGHS dispensary No. 58.

(b) The following additional localities/ areas were attached to Janakpuri dispensary No. 61 w.e.f. 9th May, 1977 :—

(i) Shankar Garden

(ii) Narang Colony

(iii) Krishna Park

(iv) J. J. Colony, Hastha

(v) J. J. Colony, Pankha Road

(vi) Asalatpur

(vii) Uttam Nagar

Five doctors sanctioned for this Dispensary are considered adequate to cater to the needs of the beneficiaries.

Bihar Steel, Alloys Ltd., and French Firm

4092. **SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDRAM :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the French firm, Creusot Loire is not fulfilling properly its part of the agreement with Bihar Steel Alloys Ltd. for manufacture of special steels;

(b) what are the other public sector projects in India with which this firm is associated; and

(c) the performance of this firm with respect to the other projects and the action proposed to be taken in respect of indifferent performance, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The firm is associated with other Public Sector Projects mentioned below:—

(1) SAIL* has entered into a general licence agreement with M/s. Creusot Loire Enterprises and Clesid SA for **IRSID-CAFL Process** for cooling, cleaning and recovery of oxygen converter gas.

(2) Bhilai Steel Plant has also entered into a contract with M/s. Creusot Loire Enterprises and Clesid SA for supply of a gas cooling, collection, cleaning and recovery plant for its Steel Melting Shop No. 2 which is being constructed under its 4 M. T. expansion programme.

(3) M/s. Creusot Loire are one of the three foreign collaborators for setting up Special metals and super alloys plant of Misra Dhatu Nigam Ltd., at Hyderabad.

(4) M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., has a collaboration with M/s. Creusot Loire for the manufacture of castings and forgings.

(5) M/s. Heavy Engineering Corporation (foundry forge project) entered into collaboration agreement with ST-CHAMOND DIVISION, Department Melt of M/s. Creusot Loire, France in July, 1971 for CFC(PR) Forging of Crankshafts primarily for diesel locomotives of Indian Railways.

(c) Performance with regard to the agreements with SAIL, Bhilai Steel Plant Misra Dhatu Nigam Ltd., and Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., has been satisfactory.

As regards collaboration agreement with HEC, there have been two instances of contractual failures by Creusot Loire. Necessary action is being taken in the matter in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

Negotiation with AMCO of USA for Bokaro Steel Plant Expansion

4093. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiation with the AMCO Steel Corporation, USA, for bringing in the know-how for the second stage of Bokaro Expansion programme have been completed; and

(b) if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) : (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

छपाई की स्याही में सीसा होने के कारण जन स्वास्थ्य को हानि

4094. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अक्तूबर के अन्तिम सप्ताह में लखनऊ में

शिशु चिकित्सकों की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस में, छपाई की स्याही से जन्म स्वास्थ्य को होने वाली हानि पर गम्भीर चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई थी और डाक्टरों का दावा है कि मैगजीनों के छपे कागजों में, जिन्हें चबा लेते हैं, काफी मात्रा में सीसा निकाला जा सकता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस खतरे से बचाने के लिए क्या उपाय करने पर विचार कर रही है ;

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) अक्तूबर, 1977 में दिल्ली में हुए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल चिकित्सा कांग्रेस में इस विषय पर एक पेपर प्रस्तुत किया गया था। यह अध्ययन लखनऊ में किया गया था।

(ख) मैगजीनों, समाचार पत्रों, रंगीन टुकड़ों और अन्य अस्वास्थ्य पदार्थों को चबाने से बच्चों को होने वाले खतरों के बारे में माताओं को जानकारी देना इसकी रोक-थाम का महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है।

विश्वसनीय स्रोतों से छपाई की स्याही खरीद कर मिलावटी स्याही के उपयोग से बचना चाहिए।

Filing a suit against Chairman / Secretary General of Red Cross Society

4096. PROF. P.G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a former office-bearer of the Indian Red Cross Society's Headquarter at Delhi filed recently a suit for forgery, etc., against the Chairman, Secretary General and other Senior officials of the Society;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) whether any action was taken against the said former office-bearer;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not, why not ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The services of Shri D. C. K. Ram Singh, employed as Deputy Secretary in the Indian Red Cross Society were terminated according to the rules of the Society with the approval of the Managing Body. He filed a writ application before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi to get this order set aside. His writ application was dismissed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. Thereafter he filed in the Court of the Metropolitan Magistrate, New Delhi, a criminal case against the Chairman, the Secretary-General and Joint Secretary of the Indian Red Cross Society, by name, alleging that they had forged the proceedings of the meeting of the Managing Body. The Magistrate, without even having to summon any of these persons, dismissed the complaint. Shri D. C. K. Ram Singh went on revision against this order to the High Court of Delhi which dismissed that application also.

(c) to (e) : No further action is contemplated against this former officer on this account. But he has been in occupation of a quarter belonging to the Indian Red Cross Society after the expiry of the period for which he was permitted to stay there on compassionate grounds. The eviction proceedings against him are in the hand of the Society. The question whether any action is possible against him for having filed a criminal case without basis is under consideration by the Society.

Financial and Technical Assistance for Construction of Dalaghat Dhankuta Road in Nepal

4097. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made a contract to provide financial and technical assistance for the construction of Dalaghat-Dhankuta road in Nepal; and

(b) the amount of assistance provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU) :

(a) and (b). His Majesty's Government of Nepal and Government of India have agreed to undertake detailed ground surveys of the Dalaghat-Dhankuta road in as efficient and expeditious manner as possible. The joint communique issued at the conclusion of the visit of our Prime Minister to Nepal which took place between 9-11 December 1977, refers to an agreement between the two Governments on the matter. Only after ground surveys are completed project reports can be drawn up which could provide a basis for assessing the scope of financial and other assistance for this project. In 1974 a sum of Rs. 70,866 was spent by the Government of India in connection with preliminary survey.

Financial Assistance to Medicinal Plants of States

4098. **SHRI UGRASEN :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the medicinal plants for which Central financial assistance is made available to the States; and

(b) the places where the intensive growth of these medicinal plants is expected to be taken up with Central assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) and (b). There is no scheme for Central Financial assistance for the cultivation of specific medicinal plants. However, Government of India gives financial assistance to the state Governments for development of pharmacies and herbal farms upto a ceiling of Rs. 8.00 lakhs per pharmacy. Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 2.50 lakhs each was released to the Governments of Rajasthan, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra for development of State pharmacies and herbal farms during 1976-77 and besides continuing financial assistance to these States an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs each has also been allocated to the Governments of Orissa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh during 1977-78. Under this scheme, the State Government pharmacy will be free to cultivate the medicinal plants it needs in the herb garden to be developed with Central assistance but would also cultivate and grow the medicinal plants, if any, suggested by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the herb garden on priority basis and supply

them to the research units under the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy, if and when required.

Indo-Bangladesh Joint Coordination Board

4099. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo-Bangladesh joint Coordination Board has been set up :

(b) when it was set up;

(c) its functions; and

(d) the work done by the Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) : Does not arise.

Production of Bharat Aluminium Pvt. Ltd., Khurkhari

4100. SHRISHYAM LAL DHURVE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the 'production of the Bharat Aluminium Private Limited, Khurkhari Dadar Miner B.A.L.C.O Bauxite mine during the last three years, year-wise and the target scheduled in their regard during the period; and

(b) the target of production scheduled for the coming year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARLA MUNDA : (a) The actual production and the target fixed for each of the last three years for raising bauxite from Paktidadar Mines (with Mines Office at Kurkhari Dadar) in Amarkantak by the Bharat Aluminium Company are indicated below:

Year	Production (tonnes)	Target (tonnes)
1974-75	164,000	200,000
1975-76	168,000	173,000
1976-77	150,000	310,000

(b) The target for bauxite raising during 1977-78 from the Raktidar and Hazari-dadar group of mines at Amarkantak was fixed at 315,000 tonnes. The target for the year 1978-79 is still to be finalised.

अभ्रक उद्योग के विकास का दर्ज किया जाना

4101. श्री रीतलास प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अभ्रक उद्योग को केन्द्रीय सरकार के उद्योगों की अथवा राज्य सरकार के उद्योगों की सूची में दर्ज किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या अभ्रक उद्योग को, जो उत्तर छोटा नागपुर डिवीजन (बिहार) का सब से बड़ा उद्योग है जो वहां के लाखों लोगों के लिए जीवन-निर्वाह का स्रोत है, उसके आगे विकास के लिए विकास योजना में सम्मिलित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) अभ्रक उद्योग के और विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजना का ब्योरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) जहां तक अभ्रक के खनन का सम्बन्ध है, उस के लिए खनन पट्टे मंजूर करने का अधिकार खान और खनिज (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम के अनुसार राज्य सरकार को है। जहां तक अभ्रक के औद्योगिक उत्पादन का सवाल है, यह औद्योगिक (विकास और नियमन) अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में नहीं है और इसलिए विदेशी मुद्रा नियमन अधिनियम तथा एम० आर० टी० पी० एक्ट से शासित कम्पनियों को छोड़ कर, बिना पट्टे के उसके विकास की छूट है।

(ख) और (ग) . अन्नक व्यापार निगम द्वारा शुद्ध अन्नक और अन्नक उत्पादों के निर्यात को बढ़ाने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। ये निगम विदेशी सहयोग से विम्व-लिखित उत्पादों के लिए कारखाने लगाने की भी सोच रहा है :—

- (1) गारा और बारीक अन्नक पाउडर ;
- (2) अन्नक पत्रक और माइकेनाइट ;
- (3) अन्नक हात्रिक (कैसीटर) आदि ।

अन्नक के नए उपयोगों का पता लगाने के लिए अनुसंधान और विकास सुविधाएं बढ़ाने का भी प्रस्ताव है ।

ये सभी उपाय छोटे-छोटे टुकड़ों और कतरनों के रूप में अन्नक की विपणन क्षमता और बिक्री बढ़ाने के लिए किए जाएंगे क्योंकि अन्नक की मांग में कमी का सामान्यतः इन अन्नक किस्मों पर ही सबसे बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है ।

भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने 1976 में अन्नक मलाहकार समिति का गठन किया है जो निम्नलिखित बातों पर सलाह देगी :—

- (1) अन्नक के उत्पादन और निर्यात में सुधार ;
- (2) शुद्ध अन्नक और अन्नक उत्पादों का विकास ;
- (3) अन्नक आधारित उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन और अन्नक उत्पादों का निर्यात ।

Anand Marg and Universal Proutist Revolutionary Party

4102. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps being taken to counteract the misleading international propaganda being done by the Anand Marg and the Universal Proutist Revolutionary Party?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): In view of the acts of terrorism and violence indulged in by followers of the Universal Proutist Revolutionary Federation in several parts of the world in recent months, steps have been taken through diplomatic channels to explain to the foreign governments the facts connected with the prosecution and conviction of Shri P. R. Sarkar. Government have reason to believe that foreign governments have now a better appreciation of the nature and activities of this organisation. It is also apparent that the various acts of terrorism and violence directed against Indian missions and personnel have been motivated with the aim of securing the release of Shri Sarkar who is undergoing life imprisonment having been convicted by a law court of murder. Government have made their position absolutely clear that they will not give in to such pressure tactics. Shri Sarkar has been given full opportunity to appeal against his conviction. In fact his appeal is pending in the High Court and its decision is awaited.

Effect of Cooking Gas on Heart

4103. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cooking gas affects heart;
- (b) if so, whether any survey has been made in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No Special studies have been conducted to determine the harmful effect of cooking gas on heart, but the experience of specialists shows no relationship of heart disease to the use of cooking gas over the conventional stove.

- (b) and (c) : Does not arise.

Condition of workers of Plantation Industry

4104. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware that several crores of rupees are being

collected by the Central as well as the State Governments from the plantation industry and its products like tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom etc.;

(b) whether the working population in this industry numbering over 50 lakhs is living in sub-human conditions;

(c) whether Government do not extend to them any of the beneficial measures like housing, education medical aid etc. on the plea that they are the concern, of the planters as stipulated in the Plantations Labour Act, 1951;

(d) whether this considerable segment of our population has been reduced to utter misery and destitution; and

(e) if so, whether Government would evolve suitable measures to have the benefit of the social uplift measures mentioned above extended to them also on par with the rest of the population?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (e). While precise figures are not readily available, it is a fact that the plantation industry makes a substantial contribution to the State and Central Governments revenues. According to the latest information available, the average daily employment in Tea, Coffee and Rubber plantations was about 8.5 lakhs. Under the Plantations Labour Act which is meant to ensure minimum standards of living conditions and welfare of workers, it is the statutory responsibility of the owners to provide facilities such as housing, education, medical aid, etc. The State Governments who administer the Act take steps to see that these statutory obligations are fulfilled. However the facilities relating to education, medical aid etc. which are generally made available to the public by the State and Central Governments can also be availed of by the plantation workers.

Extra Departmental Employers of P&T

4105. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that persons working as a Extra Departmental Sorters are asked by the Post and Telegraph Department to work as Class IV Extra Departmental Porter before they are allowed to appear for the promotion examination;

(b) whether Extra Departmental Sorters who are matriculates are not absorbed as regular full time Sorters while Extra Departmental Porters who have no qualifications are absorbed within three years; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). No Sir. They are merely part-time workers not like Class IV employees who are whole time workers.

(c) Does not arise.

Shifting of National Labour Institute to Poona

4106. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to change the decision to locate the National Labour Institute in Poona; and

(b) if not, when the Institute is likely to be permanently shifted to Poona?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The entire question of permanent location of the National Labour Institute is under examination of the Government.

New Telephone Exchange at village Ugamadi, District Bhavnagar

4107. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to open a new telephone exchange at village Ugamadi, district Bhavnagar in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, when the same is likely to be set and the total cost of expenditure involved; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a): to (c). 15 persons have registered their demand for telephone connections at Ugamadi.

A scheme costing about Rs. 1 lakh is under consideration of the Government and if the same is found financially viable, it will be sanctioned. The exchange is likely to be commissioned in about 9 months' time from the date of approval.

Closures of Industries during October and November 1977

4108. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

[SHRI SAUGATA ROY:

[SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI VINOD BHAI B.
SETH:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the labour unrest in some industrial states have been on increase for the last two months;

(b) if so, whether many industrialists have closed their industries due to this labour unrest;

(c) if so, how many industries were closed in October and November, 1977;

(d) whether Union Labour Minister has intervened in these disputes and has been able to reopen these industries;

(e) whether the main cause of this is non-payment of bonus to the employees; and

(f) whether complaints have been received in the ministry about the non-payment of bonus to the employees and the action being taken?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA) (a) to
(e): The State Governments and Union Territories have been requested to furnish the required information. The information is awaited and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(f) There are some reports of non-payment of bonus in a few units under the Bonus Law. As the State Governments are the appropriate Governments in respect of most of the units under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, detailed information regarding cases of non-payment has not been received. Any dispute relating to non-payment of bonus

is treated as a dispute under the Industrial Disputes Act which provides for the mechanism of resolution of such disputes.

Staff Employed at Indian High Commission, London

4109. Prof. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons of Indian, British and other nationalities employed at the Indian High Commission, London's Office in all its units;

(b) the total cost of the said High Commission in terms of salaries allowances and other amenities paid to the employees, as well as expenses incurred on account of the running of the said High Commission;

(c) the number of visiting Indians of all shades and varieties who called at India House and allied units in London for assistance of one or the other kind during the years, 1975, 1976, 1977; and

(d) actual assistance to so given, with broad outlines thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI S. KUNDU): (a)

(1) Indian nationals :	356
(2) British nationals :	26
(3) Other nationalities :	
(i) Shri Lankans	2
(ii) Kenyans	1
(iii) Mauritians	1
(iv) Nepalese	1
(v) Spanish	1

(b) The total cost of the running of the High Commission of India in London during the financial year 1976-77 was Rs. 2,69,52,000. Of this amount salaries and allowances, housing and travel amenities accounted for Rs. 1,47,36,600.

(c) and (d): Annual statistics of visitors are not maintained as such. Many have only marginal queries in response to which assistance is rendered on the spot; however, the approximate number of visitors is 150 to 200 per day. The major types of assistance comprise the giving of consular and passport services, commercial assistance and assistance to students and general information in regard to India.

Survey of Health Service

4110. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to undertake a comprehensive survey of health services, facilities, medical treatment, etc. being already made available to economically poor people living in urban agglomerations throughout the country;

(b) if so, broad indication thereto; and

(b) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Health is a State subject. Government of India have no proposal under consideration for undertaking such a survey.

Cess on Minerals by Andhra Pradesh and its Utilization

4111. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of cess on minerals collected by the Government of Andhra Pradesh during 1974, 1975 and 1976;

(b) is the Central Government aware that the State Government has not spent any amount on providing infrastructure and other facilities to the mining areas; and

(c) if so, what steps the Central Government proposes to take to ensure that the amount is utilized for the purpose for which it is collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) According to information made available by the State Government the amount of cess collected on minerals during 1975-76 was Rs. 102, 76, 572.00 and in addition to this, a sum of Rs. 85,42,191.50 was collected by way of

mineral rights tax from 15-4-75 to 31-3-76 under the Andhra Pradesh (Mineral Rights) Tax Act, 1975.

(b) The State Government has informed that the mineral rights tax on royalty is earmarked for development of infrastructure facilities like roads, etc. and an amount of Rs. 40 lakhs provided in the budget for the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 was kept at the disposal of Roads & Buildings Department for development of roads in the mining areas for minerals other than coal. The State Government has also decided that 75% of the tax will be utilised for roads and the remaining 25% for other infrastructure facilities.

(c) Question does not arise.

Application from private Mine Owners

4112. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of applications from private mine owners are pending on the ground that the State Government Corporations are interested in exploiting these areas;

(b) whether Government are also aware that these Corporations are already having large virgin areas since a long time and have not attempted to exploit them; and

(c) the extent of such areas held by the State Government Corporations in Andhra Pradesh; the extent of area exploited being exploited by themselves, exploited through joint collaboration with private mine owners and sub-leased or contracted for exploitation by private persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Mining Leases for Barytes and other Minerals

4113. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) is Government aware that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh is granting mining leases for Barytes and other mine

erals only for two years and also on condition that a pulverising mill costing nearly Rs. 10 lakhs should be set up for using the minerals;

(b) Whether Government realise that this lease period of only two years is too short for any mine owners to set up an industry; and

(c) Whether Government propose to issue directives to the State Government to grant leases for the full period of twenty years as envisaged in the M&M (Regulation & Development) Act, 1957

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Observance of Code of Discipline by Bank Employees

4114. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of **Parliamentary Affairs and Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Bank's Association, the All India Bank Employees Association and the All India Bank employees' Federation have agreed to abide by the Code of Discipline; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The Indian Bank's Association, the All India Bank Employees' Association and the All India Bank Employees' Federation have not accepted the Code of Discipline so far, as the employers' and employees' representatives could not reach an agreement on a certain clause of the Code of Discipline.

Discontentment among the Staff of Ministry of External Affairs

4115. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is serious discontentment among the staff in his Ministry on the creation of I.F.S. (A) and I.F.S. (B) categories; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to remove this discontentment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Designing of New Trades and fields

4116. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of **PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS LABOUR** be pleased to refer to the following statement appearing on page 1 of the Ministry's Annual Report for 1976-77 and state:

"33 new trades are to be designed shortly which would take the total number to 136. In the case of graduate and Diploma holders technician apprentices 14 additional fields are in process of designation in addition to the existing 57."

(a) whether 33 new trades have been designed and also whether 14 additional fields have also been designed; and

(b) if so, the names of these and the total seats allocated for apprentices in these new trades and fields?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b): No, Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

गत वर्ष उपलब्ध किये गये रोजगार

4117. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा धर्म मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत वर्ष कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दफ्तर्गों के माध्यम से राज्यवार रोजगार दिलवाए गए और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा भवन मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) :

1976 वर्ष के दौरान रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा की गई नियुक्तिया

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र	निजी क्षेत्र	योग
1	2	3	4
राज्य			
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	47,996	2,470	50,466
2. असम	4,341	1,443	5,784
3. बिहार	29,035	2,922	31,957
4. गुजरात	14,010	970	14,980
5. हरियाणा	25,876	5,140	31,016
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	8,557	97	8,654
7. जम्मू व काश्मीर	3,212	46	3,258
8. कर्नाटक	16,465	811	17,276
9. केरल	23,018	194	23,212
10. मध्य प्रदेश	33,242	2,984	36,226
11. महाराष्ट्र	28,546	14,657	43,203
12. मणिपुर	895	1	896
13. मेघालय	816	5	821
14. नागालैण्ड	107	—	107
15. उड़ीसा	17,414	3,306	20,720
16. पंजाब	28,937	549	29,486
17. राजस्थान	17,835	794	18,629
18. सिक्किम*	—	—	—
19. तमिलनाडु	33,563	1,398	34,961
20. त्रिपुरा	398	4	402
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	36,566	13,249	49,815
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	12,913	4,626	17,539

*इन राज्यों / संघ-शासित क्षेत्रों में कोई रोजगार कार्यालय काम नहीं कर रहा है ।

1	2	3	4
संवैधानिक क्षेत्र			
1. अण्डमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह . . .	432	7	439
2. अरुणाचल प्रदेश* . . .	—	—	—
3. चण्डीगढ़ . . .	3,327	59	3,386
4. दादर व नगर हवेली* . . .	—	—	—
5. दिल्ली . . .	50,496	797	51,293
6. गोवा . . .	876	288	1,164
7. लक्षद्वीप . . .	67	—	67
8. मिजोरम . . .	164	—	164
9. पाण्डिचेरी . . .	771	89	860
मिलित भारतीय योग . . .	4,39,875	56,906	4,96,781

*इन राज्यों/संघ-शासित क्षेत्रों में कोई रोजगार कार्यालय काम नहीं कर रहा है।

Sterilization of Malaria Mosquitoes

4118. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the environmental dangers of using DDT or other insecticides in the battle against malaria, Government propose to reconsider its earlier decision to discontinue experiments in sterilising the malaria carrying mosquito;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what other biological control experiments to destroy mosquitoes are under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The role of certain species of fish i.e. *Gambusia* and *Aplocheilichthys* in controlling the mosquitoes density in the

villages, use of *Nematode* and *Bacillus Sphaericus* for reducing mosquito density in field conditions, collection of mosquitoes from different areas such as houses, tree holes and paddy fields and study of their habits, are some of the experiments in progress at present.

Availability of Postal Stamps of Netaji

4119. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that although postal stamps in honour of Mahatma Gandhi and to other national leaders are still found for sale in different post offices but stamps issued in honour of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose are not available;

(b) if so, will the Government give the figures of stamps of different denominations issued so far by the Government in honour of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose;

(c) whether the Government will either reprint or re-grow stamps in honour of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose for sale on his next birthday on the 23rd January, 1978;

(d) if so, facts thereabout; and

(b)

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose 23-1-64	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 Million.
Nehru & Nagaland 1-12-67	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 Million.
Azad Hind Government 21-10-68	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 Million.
Gandhi Centenary 2-10-69 75 Paise	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.5 Million.
20 Paise	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 Million.
Re-1/-	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.25 Million.
Rs. 5/-	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.25 Million.
Gandhi & Nehru 15-8-73	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 Million.

(c) There is no proposal for the issue of a stamp in honour of Netaji on his next birthday. There is also no provision for re-printing or re-growing of the commemorative stamps issued on specific occasions.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The commemorative stamps issued are almost exhausted having been sold to the public. If there are some available they are negligible. However, we have issued Fifth Definitive Series of Stamps on Nehru on 27-5-1976 and Gandhi on 2-10-1976. The commemorative stamps are issued only once whereas the definitive series is a continuous process and are reprinted.

Setting up Plaque of Netaji at Kabul

4120. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will make a request to the Government of Afghanistan for setting up a plaque at the place at Kabul where Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose stayed for over a month after his escape from India under British Control prior to his departure for Germany;

(b) if so, facts thereabout; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

(c) will Government give out facts about circulation of different designs of stamps issued in honour of Mahatma Gandhi; Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARAIAN PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) Attempts to locate precisely the places where Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, might have stayed during his sojourn there, are continuing.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

मिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र की डल्ली राजहारा खानों में हड़ताल

4121. श्री मोहन जैन : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र की डल्ली राजहारा खानों के कर्मचारियों ने अक्टूबर-नवम्बर, 1977 में हड़ताल की ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं ;

(ग) सरकार ने उनकी कौन सी मांगें स्वीकार की हैं और शेष को स्वीकार न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या इस हड़ताल के फलस्वरूप हुई हानि का अनुमान लगाया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुन्हा) : (क) डल्ली राजहरा की उन खानों में, जिनमें खनन कार्य श्रमिकों द्वारा किया जाता है ठेकेदारों तथा श्रमिक सहकारी समितियों के कामगारों ने अक्टूबर-नवम्बर, 1977 में हड़ताल की थी।

(ख) उनकी मुख्य मांगें निम्नलिखित थी :—

1. श्रमिकों को काम न होने पर भी मिलने वाली मजूरी दी जाए।
2. ऐसे मामलों में जिनमें ठेकेदारों द्वारा झोपड़ी बनाने की सामग्री के लिए भुगतान नहीं किया है, भुगतान किया जाए।
3. परिवहन कर्मचारियों को माल उतारने के लिए 27 पैसे प्रति टन की दर से पिछला भुगतान किया जाए।
4. लोह अयस्क मजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों कर्मचारियों की कुछ श्रेणियों जैसे लिपिक कर्मचारियों, परिचालकों और नैमित्तिक मजदूरों पर लागू की जाएं।

(ग) उपरोक्त सभी मांगें दिनांक 1 नवम्बर, 1977 के बातचीत द्वारा किए गए समझौते से हल कर ली गई थी।

(घ) सितम्बर-अक्टूबर और नवम्बर, 1977 के महीनों में लोह अयस्क के आयोजित उत्पादन लक्ष्य की तुलना में वास्तविक उत्पादन में उत्पादन की हानि क्रमशः 21.6, 19.4 और 52.3 प्रतिशत

रही। हड़ताल होने के कारण तीन महीनों में लोह अयस्क का उत्पादन न होने से 1.87 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई।

डल्ली राजहरा खानों का मशीनीकरण

4122. श्री मोहन जैन : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डल्ली राजहरा खानों में उत्पादन के लिए मशीनीकरण किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मशीनीकरण के फलस्वरूप कितने श्रमिकों के बेरोजगार हो जाने की आशंका है; और

(ग) बेरोजगार हुए श्रमिकों को वैकल्पिक रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा तैयार की जाने वाली योजना का ब्योरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) राजहरा की लोह अयस्क खानों में एक खान ऐसी है जिसमें 1960 से मशीनों द्वारा कार्य हो रहा है। प्रौद्योगिकीय आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रख कर डल्ली लोह अयस्क की खानों के यंत्रीकरण के लिए एक योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है जिसके चालू वित्त वर्ष के अन्त तक पूर्ण हो जाने की संभावना है।

(ख) डल्ली लोह अयस्क की खानों के यंत्रीकरण के परिणामस्वरूप ठेकेदारों तथा श्रमिक सहकारी समितियों के इस समय काम कर रहे 6742 कामगारों के फालतू हो जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) सरकार ने स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड से कहा है कि क्या वह ठेकेदारों के इन कामगारों में से कम कुछ कामगारों को अन्य क्षेत्र की खानों में वैकल्पिक रोजगार दिला सकती है।

मशीनीकरण तथा डल्ली राजहारा खानों के उत्पादन पर उसका प्रभाव

4123. श्री मोहन जैन : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दुर्ग जिले की डल्ली राजहारा खानों के मशीनीकरण की योजना पूरी हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस नई प्रणाली में उत्पादन कब तक शुरू हो जाएगा तथा इसके फलस्वरूप वर्तमान उत्पादन की तुलना में यह उत्पादन कितने प्रतिशत बढ़ जाएगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) सम्भवतः अभिप्राय भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की डल्ली लौह अयस्क की खानों के यंत्रीकरण से है। आशा है डल्ली खानों की यंत्रीकरण योजना चालू वित्त वर्ष के अन्त तक पूरी हो जायेगी।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दुर्ग जिले में डल्ली-राजहारा खानों में उत्पादन के आधुनिक तरीके

4124. श्री मोहन जैन : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिला दुर्ग में डल्ली-राजहारा खानों में उत्पादन के कोई आधुनिक तरीके लागू किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उन पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) और (ख). भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की राजहारा लौह अयस्क की खानों में खुले मुंह के यंत्रीकृत खनन में ड्रिलिंग और खनन के लिए भारी उपकरणों का उपयोग, परिवहन, क्रिशिंग, स्क्रैनिंग और लदान के आधुनिक तरीकों का उपयोग पहले से ही किया जा रहा है। डल्ली यंत्रीकृत खनन प्रायोजना में भी, जो अभी निर्माणाधीन है, इसी प्रकार के आधुनिक तरीकों का उपयोग किया जायेगा। जबकि राजहारा की खानों के मुहानों से अयस्क की दुलाई रेल द्वारा की जाती है, डल्ली की खानों में डम्पर द्वारा दुलाई की अधिकतम प्रक्रिया के प्रयोग की परिकल्पना की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त डल्ली की खानों में घमन भट्टियों तथा सिन्टर कारखाने के लिए आवश्यक लौह अयस्क के डलों की क्वालिटी में सुधार करने के लिए लौह अयस्क के शोधन की व्यवस्था भी की गई है।

(ग) डल्ली यंत्रीकृत खान प्रायोजना की स्वीकृत संशोधित अनुमानित लागत 28.64 करोड़ रुपये है।

Mineral water in Mandi and nearby areas in Himachal Pradesh

4125. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mineral water in Mandi and nearby areas in Himachal Pradesh has been recently found;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to make use of this Mineral water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Five thermal mineral water spring localities have been found in Beas and Parbati Valleys in Mandi-Kulu area of Himachal Pradesh.

(c) The State Government is at present using the water from one of the springs (Bashist in Manali area) for hot water baths.

मध्य प्रदेश में भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशियां

4126. श्री शरद बाबब : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में अक्टूबर, 1977 में कितने प्रतिष्ठानों की ओर भविष्य निधि की धनराशियां बकाया थीं; और

(ख) न्यायालयों में कितने मामले दायर किये गये हैं और उनका ब्योरा क्या है ?

भ्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिन्हा) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने निम्न प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

(क) और (ख) . मध्य प्रदेश क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय में ऐसे 19 प्रतिष्ठान हैं जिनकी ओर 15000 रु० और उसमें अधिक की राशियां बकाया हैं। क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, मध्य प्रदेश से प्राप्त विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [अन्ध्यास में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल-टी-1382—/77] जिसमें दायर किये गये मामलों की संख्या और उनका ब्योरा ईभित किया गया है।

गुजरात में जारी किये गये पासपोर्टों की जिलावार संख्या

4127. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र-कच्छ क्षेत्र में जूनागढ़, राजकोट, जामनगर, भ्रमरेली, सुरेन्द्र नगर, भावनगर और कच्छ जिलों में 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से 31 अक्टूबर, 1977 तक की अवधि में जिलावार कितने लोगों को विदेश जाने के लिए पासपोर्ट जारी किये गये;

(ख) 1 नवम्बर, 1977 के दिन इस बारे में विचाराधीन आवेदनपत्रों की जिलावार संख्या क्या थी और उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) जिनके आवेदनपत्र विचाराधीन हैं उनको पामपोर्ट कब तक जारी किये जायेंगे ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख). सदन की मेज पर एक विवरण रखा जा रहा है, जिसमें 1-4-1977 से 31-10-1977 की अवधि के दौरान क्षेत्रीय पासपोर्ट कार्यालय, अहमदाबाद द्वारा जारी किए गए पारपत्रों का जिलावार विवरण और 1 नवंबर, 1977 को पूरी तरह से भरे हुए अनिर्णीत आवेदन पत्रों का जिलावार विवरण और आवेदकों से उसी तारीख तक अतिरिक्त सूचना और दस्तावेजों के अभाव में अनिर्णीत आवेदन पत्रों का विवरण दिखाया गया है।

(ग) आवेदनों को, उनके प्राप्त होने की तारीख के अनुसार विचार के लिए चुना जाता है। इस समय शेषपत्रों के साथ प्राप्त आवेदनों पर पासपोर्ट जारी

करने में आवेदन प्राप्त होने से पासपोर्ट जारी होने के बीच चार महीने का समय निर्धारित कर रखा है। जिन आवेदन पत्रों के साथ संसद सदस्यों अथवा उप-सचिव या उससे ऊपर के दर्जे के सरकारी अधिकारियों और वेतन भोगी प्रथम श्रेणी के मजिस्ट्रेट के हस्ताक्षरों से सत्यापन प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त हुए हों उनके मामले में पासपोर्ट

जारी करने के लिए दो महीने की अवधि निर्धारित है। पासपोर्ट के जो सर्वांगपूर्ण आवेदन इस समय अनिर्णीत हैं उनके मामले में उनके प्राप्त होने की तारीख से चार से दो महीने की अवधि में, इस बात को देखते हुए कि उनके साथ शपथपत्र आये हैं अथवा सत्यापन प्रमाणपत्र, जैसी भी स्थिति होगी, पासपोर्ट जारी कर दिये जायेंगे।

विवरण

क्षेत्रीय पारपत्र कार्यालय, अहमदाबाद

क्रम संख्या	जिला	जारी किए गए पासपोर्ट (31-4-1977 से 31-10-1977 तक)	1-11-1977 को अनिर्णीत पासपोर्ट आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या	
			अनिर्णीत सर्वांगपूर्ण	अतिरिक्त सूचना दस्तावेजों के अभाव में अनिर्णीत आवेदन
1	2	3	4	5
1	जूनागढ़	3085	1015	54
2	राजकोट	1349	883	419
3	जामनगर	3441	1243	31
4	अमरेली	175	191	21
5	सुरेन्द्र नगर	105	38	16
6	भाव नगर	295	279	105
7	कच्छ	5722	2453	602
	कुल	14,172	6102	1248

भसन-सोरठ टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों से रणपुर-सोरठ गांव के लिए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देना

4126. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के जिला जूनागढ़ में भसन-सोरठ स्थान पर एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज ने 50 टेलीफोनों के एक बोर्ड के साथ कार्य करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है और यदि हां, तो अब कितने टेलीफोन काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या भसन-सोरठ टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से तीन-चार किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित रणपुर-सोरठ गांव के 20 व्यक्तियों ने वहां से टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिए हैं और उसके लिए आपेक्षित धनराशि भी जमा कर दी है और यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है और धनराशि किन तिथियों को जमा की गई थी; और

(ग) रणपुर गांव के आवेदकों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब तक दिये जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क). जूनागढ़ जिले के भसन-सोरठ में 50 लाइनों की क्षमता का एक छोटा आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज 17-10-1977 को चालू किया जा चुका है। इस समय इसमें 18 टेलीफोन कनेक्शन काम कर रहे हैं।

(ख) रणपुर-सोरठ के तीन इच्छुक उपभोक्ताओं ने नियमानुसार अग्रिम धनराशि 13-9-77, 17-9-77 और 19-9-77 को जमा करा दी है।

(ग) ये लम्बी दूरी के कनेक्शन हैं इनके लिए लाइन के काफी साज-सामान की जरूरत होगी। अपेक्षित साज-सामान की व्यवस्था के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

Sale of authorised Foreign Drugs in the country

4129. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has adequate equipment to test the quality and safety of the imported drugs;

(b) whether drugs not authorised for sale in the country of origin, are marketed in India; and if so, whether some such type of cases have also come to the notice of Government;

(c) whether it has also come to the notice of the Government that drugs not approved in the country of origin and products not meeting quality requirements of the exporting country, including time expired products, are sold in India; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to insist on exporting countries to provide a certificate to the effect that the product is authorised for sale in the exporting country and that the producing plant is subject to regular inspection to ensure product quality control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, vide Rule 30-B, no drug which is prohibited for manufacture or sale in the country of origin (country of export) is permitted to be imported into the country. The officers of the Central Drug Standards Control Organisation at the ports, besides testing the quality of drugs examine the imported drugs for compliance with the labelling requirements. Any drug which is found to have crossed the date of expiry is not permitted to be imported.

(d) Does not arise.

Production in Steel Plants

4130. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the steel plants in the country which are working to their full capacity;

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve the production in those plants which are working below their capacity; and

(c) whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration to introduce new techniques to improve the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Of the six integrated steel plants, the steel plants at Jamshedpur (TISCO), Bhilai and Rourkela have worked during the period, April-November, 1977, at 103%, 97.2% and 92.3% respectively of their saleable steel capacity. The capacity utilisation, during the same period, at Durgapur Steel Plant and at the Burnpur plant of IISCO was 67.2% and 60.8% respectively. The production at these plants was, however, adversely affected by frequent restrictions/interruptions in the supply of power and because of indifferent industrial relations situation in IISCO. Although there has been a steady build up of production at Bokaro Steel Plant, an indication of utilisation of installed capacity can be given only after all major units of the first stage of 1.7 million ingot tonnes have been commissioned.

(b) There has been a gradual and steady improvement in production both at IISCO and Durgapur Steel Plant from 1974-75 onwards. This is sought to be maintained through such measures as better mobilisation of essential inputs, improved maintenance of plant and machinery, suitable capital repairs and replacements, provision of balancing facilities wherever necessary, technological improvements etc.

(c) The possibilities of introducing technological innovations aimed at increase in production are under examination.

राजधनवार, जिला गिरिडीह, बिहार स्थित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

4131. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 43 व्यक्तियों/व्यापारियों ने बिहार के गिरिडीह जिले में राजधनवार में एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की व्यवस्था के लिए

अनुरोध किया है, जहां कि एक बड़ी मण्डी, याना है ग्रौर डिवीजन का मुख्य कार्यालय है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का अपनी घोषणा के अनुसार राजधनवार में जनवरी, 1978 से एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यदि टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए पर्याप्त संख्या में अर्जियां आएं, तो सरकार इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी ।

अन्नक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि से अन्नक खनिज थोक सहकारिता स्टोर, करमा को ऋण दिया जाना

4132. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ वर्ष पूर्व (सम्भवतः 1964-65 में) अन्नक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि से अन्नक खनिज थोक सहकारिता स्टोर, करमा (कोडरमा-बिहार) को 12 लाख रुपये का ऋण दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस निधि की कितनी राशि वापिस कर दी गई है तथा कितनी राशि बकाया है तथा बकाया राशि और उस पर ब्याज का भुगतान करने के लिए जमानत किसने दी; और

(ग) क्या इस सहकारिता स्टोर में अधिकांश राशि का दुर्विनियोग हुआ है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने किसी व्यक्ति को अब तक इसके लिए जिम्मेदार

नेहीं ठहराया है और इसके कारण क्या है?

अब तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राजस्व-मंत्री: (श्री सारंग साहू) : (क) ऋण के रूप में 14.50 लाख रुपये की राशि दी गई।

(ख) (i) स्टोर द्वारा वापिस की गई राशि — 7,50,501.00 रुपये

(ii) स्टोरों की और बकाया राशि:—

	रुपये
(क) मूल	6,99,499
(ख) ब्याज	6,00,000
कुल	12,99,499

(iii) स्टोर की प्रबन्ध समिति से कोई जमानत प्राप्त नहीं की गई।

(ग) इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

Settlement of Cyprus Question

4133. SHRI CHATURBHUI:

SHRI NATWAR LAL B. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any initiative for mediation or put forward any other proposal to settle the Cyprus question;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the reaction of United Nations Organisation or Cyprus thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) to (c). The Government of India have been playing an active role in international fora to bring about a just settlement of the Cyprus question. India is one of the five members of the non-aligned contact group at the UN on the Cyprus issue and also a member of the Commonwealth Committee on the subject set up at the Georgetown meeting of Heads of Governments in May 1975. Soon after the Cyprus crisis which began on July 15, 1974, India, along with the other members of the non-aligned contact group on Cyprus, co-sponsored a resolution on the subject in the General Assembly (No. 3212 (XXIX) of Nov. 1, 1974). This resolution was subsequently confirmed by the Security Council in its Resolution No. 365 of 13th December, 1974. Subsequent sessions of the General Assembly have also reaffirmed the contents of the above resolution. This year at the 32nd session of the General Assembly, India once again co-sponsored the resolution on the question of Cyprus which was adopted by a large majority.

India's stand has always been to support the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of the Republic of Cyprus. This consistent stand has been greatly appreciated by Cyprus as well as at the U.N.

पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश स्थित सिख गुरुद्वारे

4134. श्री ईश्वर खोघरी : क्या बिदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिख सम्प्रदाय ने भारत सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश स्थित गुरुद्वारों में उनके द्वारा अपने सेवादार रखे जाने के लिए वह उन देशों से अनुमति मांगे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत सरकार ने इस बारे में पाकिस्तान और बंगला देश सरकार से कोई पत्र-व्यवहार किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुण्डु) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

(ग) जहाँ तक पाकिस्तान का सवाल है, उसके साथ तीर्थयात्राओं एवं धर्म स्थानों के बारे में सितम्बर, 1974 में एक प्रोटोकॉल किया गया । इसके अन्तर्गत धार्मिक स्थलों की देखरेख की जिम्मेदारी उस देश की सरकार की है जिसमें यह स्थित हो फिर भी, पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ यह सवाल उठाया गया था कि वह पाकिस्तान के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण गुरुद्वारों में कुछ भारतीय सेवादारों को सामूहिक तीर्थयात्राओं से पहले जाने की अनुमति दे तो उसने इसकी अनुमति उचित न समझी ।

जहाँ तक बंगला देश का सवाल है, भारतीय पुजारियों को वहाँ के सिक्ख गुरुद्वारों में कर्मोवेश स्थायी रूप से रखना संभव हुआ है ।

Representation from Secretary, Colliery Staff Association, IISCO Chasnalla, Dhanbad

4135. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation dated 2nd August, 1977 from the Secretary, Colliery Staff Association IISCO Chasnalla, Dhanbad, alongwith their charter of demands, has been received;

(b) if so, what are their demands ; and

(c) action taken by Government to redress their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) : (a) The representation was addressed to the Chief Executive (Collieries), IISCO and was received by him ;

(b) The demands are as under :—

- (1) Revision of promotion policy ;
- (2) Recruitment in higher wage board grade by departmental promotions ;
- (3) Provision of free accommodation to all staff otherwise, payment of house rent allowance including full and electricity charges with effect from 1-1-77 ;
- (4) Construction of a well-equipped hospital ; provision of extended medical facilities/treatment with full reimbursement anywhere in India ;
- (5) Construction of school building ;
- (6) Provision of buses at Chasnalla and Ramnagore for school students, and suitable reduction of bus charges ;
- (7) Transfers from one colliery to another to be on promotion or at least with extra increments in existing grades ;
- (8) Vacation of club building for club activities ;
- (9) Payment of overtime allowance to all staff drawing more than Rs.500/- p.m. for working more than eight hours ;
- (10) Setting up of proper Personnel and Welfare Department ;
- (11) Supply of adequate and clean drinking water ; supply of domestic fuel ;
- (12) Provision of proper security arrangement to staff, while on duty, and in their residential areas ;
- (13) Payment of first class train fare to all staff while travelling by train on duty ;
- (14) Provision of canteen facilities ;
- (15) Payment of coal-field allowance to all staff ;
- (16) Extension of leave travel concession to staff on the pattern of what is admissible to officers ;
- (17) Sanction of leave and holidays, as in the case of staff of Coal India Limited ;
- (18) Compulsory employment to the dependents of the staff ;
- (19) Provision of loans and advances to staff to meet unforeseen expenses ;
- (20) Payment of vehicle allowance to all staff ; grant of loan for purchasing scooter/motor cycle ;

- (21) Provision of flood relief and drought relief loans ;
- (22) Staff Association to be consulted in matters relating to staff welfare ; and
- (23) Grant of additional DA/VDA with retrospective effect ;

(c) The demands are being discussed by the management of the company with the Association for amicable settlement, through the good offices of the Regional Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad.

Demand of National Council for Safety in Mines Employees' Association

4136. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the Satyagraha launched by National Council for Safety in Mines Employees' Association from 6th to 10th October, 1977 at Dhanbad regarding non-fulfilment of their long standing grievances for which the association has submitted several memoranda and also the notice served by this association for indefinite hunger strike from 1st November, 1977 till their demands are fulfilled ;

(b) if so, what are their grievances ;

(c) the action taken by Government to redress their grievances ; and

(d) the reasons for delay to ameliorate their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). The National Council for Safety in Mines which is an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act has reported that one Shri Raghunath Singh, a Field Officer and a member of the National Council for Safety in Mines Employees Association offered Satyagraha from the 7th to the 10th October, 1977 with the following demands :

- (1) The transfer of Field Officer has been done following a policy of favouritism and discrimination. It should be inquired into and the transfer should be cancelled.
- (2) The policy of favouritism and discrimination should be stopped.
- (3) The Council should be declared permanent.

(4) Inquiry should be instituted on the person responsible for causing the sudden damage to Council's activities.

(5) Gratuity scheme should be put into effect immediately.

The same person had also given a notice for going on hunger strike from 1-11-1977 on the same demands. But he did not do so due to some personal difficulties.

There has not been any undue delay in dealing with the grievances. As the Council is a registered society with inherent provision for dissolution, it is not possible to declare it permanent. This has however not stood in the way of the employees being given all the benefits due to permanent Government servants. The introduction of a Gratuity Scheme is under examination. The Council has refuted the allegations of favouritism and discrimination particularly in transfers. A request by Shri Singh for the cancellation of orders transferring him from Ramgarh to Sitarampur is under examination. The Rules and Bye-laws of the society do not stand in the way of the appointment of a director on deputation. As regards demand No. 4, since Shri Singh has not indicated the nature of the damage to the Council's activities and the name of the person allegedly responsible for the same, the question of instituting an inquiry does not arise.

Non-Deposit of P.F. by Commissioner, C.M.P.F., Dhanbad

4137. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the provident fund amount which was deducted from the salary of the workers, in Coal Mines has not been deposited with the Commissioner, C.M.P.F., Dhanbad; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against such serious offence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.

(DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner, a sum of about Rupees Eleven crores eighty five lakhs being the workers and employers contributions was outstanding against Ex-owners for the pre-

nationalisation period. After Nationalisation, companies have been fairly regular in depositing the current dues. However, as on 30-9-1977, there is an arrear of about Rupees one crore.

(b) Claim cases have been filed before the Commissioner of Payment for reat-
lisation of the dues outstanding against the Ex-owners relating to the pre-nationalisation period, out of the compensation payable to them. As regards the dues outstanding against nationalised companies pertaining to the post Nationalisation period, preliminary action like issue of show cause notices etc. has been taken. In case, the dues are not deposited, further legal action as provided for in the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948, will be taken against them.

Making Barrackpore, Bhatpara and Kalyani Exchanges in West Bengal Automatic

4138. SHRI SAUGATA ROY : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the necessity of making the Barrackpore, Bhatpara and Kalyani Exchanges in West Bengal as automatic exchanges in view of their being an important industrial areas ; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) : (a) Bhatpara and Barrackpore are manual exchanges planned to be converted to automatic working. Kalyani is already an automatic exchange.

(b) Installation of automatic exchange at Bhatpara is in progress and is likely to be completed by March, 1978. A scheme for installation of automatic exchange at Barrackpore is under consideration, it is hoped the automatic exchange can be commissioned by end of the next plan period.

Steps taken for improvement of the Conditions of the Hospitals of Delhi/ New Delhi

4139. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) what specific steps have been taken by Government to improve the conditions

of Government hospitals in Delhi in the last 3 months ;

(b) what improvements have been made by Government in the Emergency Wards of each hospital ;

(c) what action has been taken by Government on the complaints received by them in the last session of the Parliament regarding Willingdon Hospital ; and

(d) what are the proposals of Government to provide more beds in Delhi hospitals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) : (a) It has been decided to set up a 500-bedded hospital in Hari Nagar (West Delhi) to relieve the overcrowding in the existing hospitals.

The procedures for supervision of the work of the medical and para-medical staff in the hospitals have been reviewed to improve the service to the patients.

It has been decided to set up a Committee to review the functioning of Government hospitals in Delhi and suggest measures for effecting improvements.

(b) Working of Emergency Departments have been reviewed on the workload basis and, wherever required, additional staff has been sanctioned.

(c) The main complaints against Willingdon Hospital were in respect of Emergency Department. As stated in part (b), suitable action has been taken to strengthen the Emergency Department and streamline its working.

(d) Delhi Administration is setting up a 500-bedded hospital at Hari Nagar (West Delhi) and a 500-bedded hospital at Shahdara. Proposals for setting up seven new 100-bedded hospitals in the Union Territory of Delhi and for adding more beds in some of the hospitals run by the Delhi Administration and Municipal authorities are in various stages of consideration.

Review of Working of Workers' Education Scheme

4140. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of **PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the Workers' Edu-

cation Scheme with a view to making it more effective and useful for the participation of workers in the productive activities ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (Dr. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). The Government of India had appointed a Committee to review the working of the Workers' Education Scheme. A statement giving summary of the recommendations made by the Committee and the decisions taken by the Government is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1383/77] Copies of the Committee's report have been sent to the Parliament Library.

Telephone connections in Kutch District and Shamkhipali Village

4141 SHRI ANANT DAVE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many telephone connections are going to be given this year in the rural area of Kutch District in Gujarat State :

(b) whether the people of village Shamkhipali have paid up money for telephone connections since long ; and

(c) why the connections have not been given to them till now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

मंत्रालय में जबरन नसबन्दी

4141. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में ऐसे राजपत्रित तथा गैर-राजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की संख्या

कितनी है जिनका आपातस्थिति के दौरान नसबन्दी का आपरेशन हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार यह पता लगाएगी कि क्या इनमें से कुछ आपरेशन जबरदस्ती किए गए थे ; और

(ग) सरकार का अपने कर्मचारियों की जबरन नसबन्दी करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या भावी नीति है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति यह है कि इस सम्बन्ध में समाज के किसी भी वर्ग के प्रति जबरदस्ती या बलप्रयोग नहीं किया जाएगा ।

आपात स्थिति के दौरान कर्मचारियों को काम पर से हटाना

4133. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन के मंत्रालय के कितने कर्मचारियों को आपातस्थिति के दौरान विभिन्न आरोपों पर सेवा से निकाला गया था ;

(ख) उस में से कितने कर्मचारियों को फिर से काम पर ले लिया गया है और कितनों को अभी काम पर लिया जाना है ; और

(ग) उन को अभी तक काम पर वापस न लेने के क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में भावी योजना और सरकारी की नीति क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : (क) से (ग) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे लोक सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

भारत में नजरबंद पाकिस्तानी और पाकिस्तान में नजरबंद भारतीय

4144. श्री रामजी लाल सुमन : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान में भारतीयों को और भारत में पाकिस्तानियों को कितने आधारों पर नजरबंद किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या दोनों देशों की सरकारों का विचार दोनों देशों के ऐसे नजरबंद कैदियों को रिहा करने की लिए बातचीत करने का है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस. कुम्हार) : (क) सरकार को इस बात की ठीक जानकारी नहीं है कि भारतीयों को पाकिस्तान में कितने कारणों से नजरबंद किया गया। जहां तक भारत में पाकिस्तानी नजरबंदों का सवाल है, उन में से अधिकांश या तो भारत में अवैध रूप से घुस आये थे या अवैध रूप से यहां रह रहे थे। कुछ ऐसे लोग भी हैं जिन के खिलाफ कानून उल्लंघन के विभिन्न दूसरे आरोप हैं।

(ख) सरकार पाकिस्तान में भारतीय नजरबंदियों को रिहा करवाने तथा भारत पाकिस्तानी नजरबंदों को पाकिस्तान प्रत्यावर्तित करने के लिए पाकिस्तान सरकार से निरन्तर सम्पर्क बनाए हुए है। अप्रैल, 1976 से अब तक दोनों देशों के बीच ऐसे नजरबंदों की चार बार बदला-बदली हो चुकी है।

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Legal Migration to Arabian Gulf Countries

4145. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is large scale illegal immigration of people of this country to foreign countries and particularly to the countries in the Arabian Gulf; and

(b) what steps does Government contemplate to stop this illegal traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir. It had come to the notice of Government that some recruiting agents were sending Indian workers, particularly to the Gulf countries, without observing the procedure as prescribed under the Emigration Act, 1922, and the rules made thereunder.

(b) The Government have increased their vigil at the main points of exit, viz, Bombay, Delhi, and Amritsar air/sea posts, through which such emigration generally takes place. The Emigration authorities have been instructed to carry out surprise checks at these points and not to allow the intending emigrants to depart until they have completed their requisite formalities. When names of recruiting agents, who have allegedly assisted illegal emigration, are brought to the notice of the Government, these are forwarded to the concerned State authorities for appropriate action. Government have also advised the intending emigrants through the press and their other media, the need to follow the prescribed procedure. Air/shipping lines have also been advised to seek confirmation, before booking passages, from the migration authorities, whether the intending emigrants have completed the requirements of the prescribed procedure.

Expenditure on Regional Institutes of Ophthalmology

4146. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated yearly expenditure on Government's Scheme to open six Regional Institutes of Ophthalmology under the Eradication of Blindness Programme and the ratio in which the Central and State Governments would share this expenditure; and

(b) to what extent the centralised State Governments are responsible for running of these institutes and the names of those State Governments which have agreed, those who have not agreed to bear this responsibility and the reasons for not agreeing to bear the responsibility by the States and the action being taken by the Central Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The estimated yearly expenditure on a Regional Institute of Ophthalmology under the National Programme for Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness works out to about Rs. 50 lacs per year. The Central Government will not share this expenditure. However, under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Blindness, the Central Government would provide one time assistance of about Rs. 25 lakhs per institute spread over a period of about 5 years.

(b) The Regional Institutes will be administered by a Board of Management consisting of representatives of the Central Government, the State Governments, the Universities, the Institute and the Trust concerned. The State Governments of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal have already communicated their consent for the development of the Regional Institute earmarked for their State. The consent of the Government of Karnataka is likely to be received shortly. The Government of U.P. have also accepted the programme in principle.

क्षेत्रीय नेत्र-विज्ञान संस्थान की स्थापना

4147. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अंधता उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नेत्र-विज्ञान के छः क्षेत्रीय संस्थानों की स्थापना के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और यह कार्य कब तक पूरा होगा ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :

दृष्टि विकार निवारण और अंधता नियंत्रण के राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जिन छः संस्थानों को नेत्र-विज्ञान के क्षेत्रीय संस्थानों में विकसित करने का विचार है, वे पहले ही से कार्य कर रहे हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकारों और संस्थानों को संचालित करने वाले न्यायों द्वारा अतिरिक्त साज-सामान दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है। इन संस्थानों के विकास का कार्य चालू वित्तीय वर्ष से आरम्भ होगा तथा यह पांच वर्षों में पूरा हो जाएगा।

अलीगढ़ गांधी नेत्र चिकित्सालय, अलीगढ़ में प्रादेशिक नेत्र विज्ञान संस्थान का खोला जाना

4148. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गांधी नेत्र चिकित्सालय के प्रबन्धक अलीगढ़ में प्रादेशिक नेत्र-विज्ञान संस्थान खोलने की सरकार की योजना में बाधाएं पैदा कर रहे हैं जिस से कि वे इस संस्थान पर अपना आधिपत्य रख सकें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस राष्ट्रीय योजना के कार्यान्वयन में बाधाएं उत्पन्न करने वाले तत्वों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :
(क) जी हां।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार, विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के साथ इस मामले को सुलझाने के लिए बातचीत चल रही है।

Medical help to Cyclone hit States

4149. SHRI HENRY AUSTIN:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recent cyclone which hit the Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh has also affected the Kerala State;

(b) if so, whether these States have asked the Health Ministry to provide help;

(c) to what extent the Ministry have helped these States and in what nature;

(d) whether World Health Organisation had offered to help these States, if so, the nature thereof; and

(e) whether Government are preparing a scheme as to what assistance will be provided to these States and also in future whenever such type of situation arises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, our assistance was sought in the procurement of medicines.

(c) Financial assistance for the States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu already announced by the Union Minister for Agriculture includes assistance towards medical relief. Assistance for Kerala is likely to be announced shortly.

We have helped the States as follows:—

(i) *Kerala*: Free medicines worth Rs. 25,000 have been supplied under the Cholera Control Programme.

(ii) *Tamil Nadu*: Medicines valuing Rs. 5,61,625 have been supplied on payment basis.

(iii) *Andhra Pradesh*: Medicines valuing Rs. 33,20,375 have been supplied on payment basis.

A jet vaccination team has been sent for the mass immunisation of the affected population.

(d) No such offer has been received.

(e) The work relating to relief for natural calamities is being co-ordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation. Health and Medical aspects are also duly considered by that Ministry while assessing and giving advance Plan assistance to the affected States.

Overhauling by Indian Council for Cultural Relations

4150. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to overhaul the functioning of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and what steps Government propose to take to utilize the Council for a fuller and more useful purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) and (b). Government had appointed a Committee to evaluate the functioning of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations in particular and to look into the whole aspect of India's cultural relations with other countries in general. The final report of this Evaluation Committee is awaited.

International T.V. Transmission

4151. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether overseas communication service is dealing with international T.V. Transmission; and

(b) whether there are agreements between the countries regarding this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The Satellite Earth Stations at Pune and Dehradun have been provided with the capability to handle international T.V. programmes via International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation (INTELSAT) satellite positioned over the Indian Ocean. The allotment of the space segment for the T.V. service is provided by INTELSAT on as required basis. The originating and the receiving countries have to coordinate the T.V. programmes with the INTELSAT prior to each programme.

(b) International T.V. services are provided by the Overseas Communications Service to Doordarshan and other agencies according to the bookings made. No formal agreements are necessary in this regard between the Overseas Communications Service and foreign telecommunication administrations.

श्रमिक शिक्षा योजना के अन्तर्गत शिक्षित किये गये श्रमिक

4152. श्री हरगोबिन्द बर्मा : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्रमिक शिक्षा योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितने श्रमिकों को शिक्षित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या शिक्षित किए गए श्रमिकों की संख्या सन्तोषजनक है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार ने शिक्षित श्रमिकों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने हेतु कोई निर्णय किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिन्हा) :

(क) केन्द्रीय श्रमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड में प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, अक्तूबर, 1977 के अन्त तक श्रमिक शिक्षा योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षित श्रमिकों की संख्या 30,51,000 है। इस के अतिरिक्त अनुदान ग्राहियों द्वारा आयोजित कार्यक्रमों में एक लाख इक्यासी हजार श्रमिकों ने भाग लिया।

(ख) इस संबंध में निर्धारित लक्ष्य प्राप्त हो गए हैं।

(ग) बोर्ड से ग्रामीण श्रमिकों की शिक्षा के लिए सात क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों में प्रायोगिक परियोजनाएं चलाने का हाल ही में निर्णय किया है।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम को दी गई राशि

4153. श्री हरगोबिन्द बर्मा : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम की परियोजनाओं का वित्तपोषण करती है और यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1976 तक सरकार ने कितनी राशि दी और 1977 और 1978 के दौरान सरकार का कितनी राशि खर्च करने का विचार है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिन्हा) : जी नहीं। इन परियोजनाओं का खर्च कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम द्वारा नियोजकों तथा कर्मचारियों से अंशदान लेकर एकत्र धन से चलाया जाता है। चिकित्सा लाभों की व्यवस्था पर होने वाला खर्च कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम व राज्य सरकारों द्वारा 7:1 के अनुपात में वहन किया जाता है।

Waiving of damages by Employees Provident Fund Commissioner.

4154. SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA.
SHRI CHATURBHUJ:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether damages on belated payments of Employees' Provident Fund are levied under para 14-B of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952;

(b) whether the Central Provident Fund Commissioner has not been delegated with any power under the Act and the scheme framed thereunder to waive/reduce the damages once levied;

(c) whether Government are aware that damages worth crores of rupees in respect of hundreds of defaulting establishments have been illegally waived/reduced by the present Central P.F. Commissioner; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken against the officer concerned and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). Section 14-B of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 empowers the Central and Regional Provident Fund Commissioners to impose on defaulting employers damages not exceeding the amount of arrears. The damages imposed by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners in certain circumstances are reviewed by the higher authority according to a policy laid down in this behalf.

(c) and (d). A news report appeared in the Indian Express (Delhi Edition) dated the 8th June, 1977 alleging certain cases of reduction or waiving of penal damages without any legal sanction and the Shah Commission of Inquiry has called for a report which has since been submitted to them.

Amendment to Industrial Relations Act

4155. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:**

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have suggested to the Centre to bring an amendment to the Industrial Relations Act so as to make non-implementation of court awards or agreements a "serious offence" and punishment for such lapses should be compoundable;

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposal received; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the various suggestions made therein?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). There is no Industrial Relations Act at the Centre or in Andhra Pradesh. However, the Government of Andhra Pradesh sent some proposals for amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act in its application to the State. But these do not include any such suggestions.

Raising of Provident Fund Contribution

4156. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been contemplating to raise the provident fund contribution by two per cent; and

(b) if so, since when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). The National Commission on Labour had recommended that the rate of provident fund contribution may be increased to 8% where it is 6 1/4% and to 10% where it is 8%. No final decision has yet been taken by the Government on this matter.

गोरखपुर जिले में बरहालगंज में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की संख्या तथा वहां से बुक की गई ट्रंककाल

4157. **श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम :** क्या संचार

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर जिले में बरहालगंज में टेलीफोन सुविधाएं दे दी गई हैं और यदि हां, तो वहां कुल कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए गए हैं ;

(ख) उन टेलीफोनों के माध्यम से गोरखपुर के लिए तथा गोरखपुर से कुल कितनी ट्रंक काल बुक की गई और जनवरी से अक्तूबर 1977 तक कितनी ट्रंक कालों पर बातचीत हुई; और

(ग) क्या उन्हें पता है कि, गोरखपुर-बरहालगंज टेलीफोन लाइन सामान्यतया खराब रहती है, और यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और यदि नहीं, तो क्या उक्त लाइन की एक महीने तक निगरानी रखी जाएगी?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी हाँ। 35 चालू लाइनों के साथ 50 लाइन का एक एम-ए-एक्स III स्थापित कर दिया गया है। यह एक्सचेंज मूल रूप से गोरखपुर ट्रंक एक्सचेंज के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है।

(ख) इस एक्सचेंज से 900 ट्रंक कालें बुक कराई गई थीं, जिनमें से 598 कालें लगाई जा सकी थीं। इस एक्सचेंज की आवश्यक कालों के आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं। बरहालगंज और गोरखपुर के बीच ट्रंक लाइन सामान्यतया संतोषजनक ढंग से काम कर रही है। इसकी कार्य-कुशलता 88 % से 90 % है।

Number of Members of Parliament visited Foreign countries as Members of Committees and Official Delegations

4158. SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Members of Parliament who have visited foreign countries during the past four months as members of some Committees and official delegations;

(b) the names of these persons and the countries visited by them as also for the objects of their visits;

(c) the expenditure Government had to bear on this account; and

(d) whether Government propose to put some restrictions on foreign tours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU) : (a) and (b). The required information based on financial sanction issued by the Ministry of External Affairs is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Full details of expenditure on these visits are not yet available. These will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Government sponsors only those foreign visits which are in the public interest.

Statement

Statement showing number of Membrs of Parliament who visited Foreign Countries during August-November, 1977 as Members of Committees and Delegations under sanctions issued by External Affairs Ministry.

Members of Parliament	Country visited	Object of visit	Period of visit	
			From	To
1. Shri H.V. Kamath	U.S.A.	To participate in the	20-9-77	to—
2. Shri Ram Dhan	Do.	32nd U.N. General	Do.	
3. Shri A.C. George	Do.	Assembly Session.	Do.	
4. Smt. S. Kulkarni	Do.		Do.	
5. Syed Kazim Ali Meerza	Do.		Do.	

Introducing Telephone and Telex Services in Foreign Countries

4159. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the progress made in regard to the operation of services through the high frequency radio-system and the steps taken by Government to have telephone and telex services with maximum number of foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) : The High-Frequency radio medium, on account of ionospheric propagation conditions, has inherent limitations and inadequacies to provide reliable and adequate communication channels. Most of the countries of the world, including India, have, therefore, switched over to the modern system of external telecommunications *via* satellite, which provides a wide-band, reliable and efficient service round the clock.

Through the net-work of direct and through-put satellite links, 99% of telephone, 95% of telex and 75% of Indians telegraph external traffic is handled *via* satellite. The High-Frequency radio system is however, also in operation with countries with which satellite communication is not feasible.

Through the net-work of direct and switched services *via* Satellite/High-Frequency radio system, India provides telegraph services to all countries of the world, telephone service to 107 countries and telex service to 191 countries.

दूर संचार की समस्याएँ

4160. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेडियो आवृत्ति आवंटन की स्थायी सलाहकार समिति की बैठक में आवृत्ति बैंडों के लिए राष्ट्रीय आवृत्ति आवंटन योजना, विशिष्ट प्रणालियों की आवृत्ति समन्वय सम्बन्धी प्रपेक्षाओं, बेतार स्थापनाओं के लिए स्थल के चयन और अन्य दूर संचार समस्याओं से सम्बद्ध प्रश्नों पर विचार किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी हाँ। रेडियो आवृत्ति आवंटन की स्थायी सलाहकार समिति (सेकफा) की बैठकों में बराबर विचारार्थ आने वाले इन मामलों पर, विचार होता है। बैठकें समय समय पर होती रहती हैं। समिति की पिछली (32वीं) बैठक 8 सितम्बर, 1977 को हुई थी।

(ख) रेडियो आवृत्ति आवंटन की स्थायी सलाहकार समिति में हुए विचार-विमर्श के फलस्वरूप, रेडियो आवृत्ति स्पेक्ट्रम के विभिन्न भागों के राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रयोग की योजना बनाई गई है। इसका पुनरीक्षण भी किया गया है। बेतार के विभिन्न प्रायोक्ताओं व सेवाओं के लिए विशिष्ट रेडियो आवृत्तियों का प्राधिकार दिया गया। राष्ट्र के सभी प्रयोक्ताओं के लिए रेडियो संस्थापन के स्थान, समन्वय के बाद तय किए गए। आवृत्ति आवंटन प्राधिकार का पुनरीक्षण करते समय, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हुई आवृत्ति आवंटन की तबदीलियों, तकनीकी प्रगति और प्रयोक्ता की आवश्यकताओं में आये अन्तर का ध्यान रखा जाता है।

रेडिमेड गारमेट फैक्ट्रियों के कारीगरों द्वारा मजूरी तथा बोनस की मांग

4161. श्री दयाराम शाक्य :

श्री पी० के० कोडियन :

क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली में रेडिमेड गारमेट फैक्ट्रियों के कारीगरों के बेतन तथा बोनस भुगतान और उनको स्थायी न करने सम्बन्धी समस्याओं की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को रेडीमेड गारमेंट कर्मचारी यूनियन की ओर से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अभ्यावेदन मिला है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार रेडीमेड गारमेंट में रोजगार के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा 1-12-1977 से न्यूनतम मजदूरी दर निर्धारित की गई है। उन्होंने शीघ्र ही एक समिति गठित करने का भी निर्णय किया है, जिसमें प्रबन्धकों तथा श्रमिकों के पांच-पांच प्रतिनिधि होंगे और श्रम विभाग का एक अधिकारी होगा। यह समिति कर्मचारियों की पिछली सेवा सम्बन्धी मजदूरी विवादों को निपटाएगी। जहां तक बोनस का सम्बन्ध है, अधिकांश कारखानों के प्रबन्धकों और श्रमिक यूनियनों ने पिछले वर्ष के बोनस के भुगतान के बारे में परस्पर समझौता कर लिया है। बोनस का भुगतान न किए जाने संबंधी शिकायतों पर दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा बोनस संदाय अधिनियम के अधीन कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Representation from I.B.M. Workers' Union

4162. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation has been received from the President, IBM Workers' Union regarding exploitation of drivers by IBM and non-compliance of the award of the Additional Labour Court and adoption of delaying tactics by the management to reinstate the dismissed drivers as per award; and

(b) what action has been taken to ensure that the claims of the workers are settled before the Corporation (IBM)

is allowed to disburse its assets in pursuance to the Government's policy to wind up the Corporation's business in India?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. The representation of the IBM Workers' Union was accordingly brought to the notice of the Delhi Administration. According to the information made available by the Delhi Administration all the pending disputes and employees' grievances have now been settled amicably following intervention of the Delhi Administration.

Slave Labour on a Power Project

4163. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the news-item appearing in The Tribune dated the 23rd November, 1977 under the caption 'Slave labour on a power project' narrating the sad plight of the Oriya labourers engaged in the project;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to improve the plight of the labourers and to ensure payment of full wages, regularisation of working hours and conditions, compensation and other amenities etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) to (c). Government have seen the Press Report referred to. The matter has been brought to the attention of the State Governments concerned for enquiry and appropriate remedial action as called for in the light of their findings. State Governments have been advised to enforce the labour laws applicable in respect of these categories of workers so that they get the protection of the laws and drive full benefits they are entitled to.

उत्तर प्रदेश के बुलन्दशहर जिले में उप डाकघरों
में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन

4164. श्री राजकेशर सिंह : क्या संचार
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के बुलन्दशहर जिले
में कितने उप डाकघरों में अभी तक सार्वजनिक
टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है;
और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्ष
1977-78 में यह सुविधा देने का है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह
प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) तेरह ।

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान 3
उप-डाकघरों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन
घर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ।

गाजियाबाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना
का आरम्भ किया जाना

4165. श्री राजकेशर सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य
और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गाजियाबाद
में केन्द्रीय सरकार के बहुत से कर्मचारी रहते
हैं जो अपनी ड्यूटी के लिए प्रति दिन दिल्ली
आते हैं;

(ख) क्या वहां रहने वाले कर्मचारियों
को अपर्याप्त चिकित्सा सुविधाएं होने के
कारण बहुत कठिनाई होती है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन
कर्मचारियों के लिए इस नगर में केन्द्रीय
सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना आरम्भ
करने का है ।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) गाजियाबाद में केन्द्रीय
सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना लागू करने का कोई
प्रस्ताव नहीं है । गाजियाबाद में रह रहे केन्द्रीय
सरकार के कर्मचारियों की समस्या उस शहर
में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना लागू
करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है । फिर भी चिकित्सा
सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं के लिए गाजियाबाद में
रह रहे केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों पर
केन्द्रीय सेवा (चिकित्सा परिचर्या) नियम,
1944 लागू होने हैं ।

राजस्थान में राक फास्फेट निकालने के लिये
अनुदान

4166. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या
इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार एक
पिछड़े राज्य, राजस्थान को अनुदान देने
का है, ताकि वह झामरकोटड़ा और उदयपुर
में नई तकनीकों से राक फास्फेट निकाल सके
और उसे तैयार कर सके ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : जी नहीं ।

12 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT RE. CONVENTION AND RE-
COMMENDATION ADOPTED AT SIXTY-FIRST
SESSION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CON-
FERENCE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI
RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to lay
on the Table a statement (Hindi and
English versions) on the action taken or
proposed to be taken on the Convention
and Recommendation adopted at the
Sixty-first Session of the International
Labour Conference held at Geneva
in June, 1976. (Placed in Library
See No. LT-1964/77)

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Port Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1977, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th December 1977."

PORT LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Port Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1977, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up calling attention motion. Shri Krishna Kant.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA (Hassan): I have tabled many relevant questions but they have been rejected giving no reason and in some cases, giving some rules which I have to refer to again. Sir, they are very relevant questions. Perhaps because the answers may go against some ex-Ministers or some ex-Secretaries, they have somehow managed to reject those questions. I request you to kindly look into them. They are very relevant questions.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point in making such complaints on the floor of the House because I do not know which question you are referring to. If you come to my Chamber, we can discuss it.

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DECISION OF THE MANAGEMENT TO CLOSE DOWN NATIONAL HERALD, DELHI

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Chandigarh): I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to the following matter of urgent public

importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported decision of the management to suspend the publication of the *National Herald* from Delhi, which may lead to its closure, and repercussions thereof on the journalists and staff."

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): The subject matter of this Notice falls in the State sphere—in this case, the Delhi Administration.

In terms of the recently amended Industrial Disputes Act which came into force on 5th March, 1976, industrial establishments employing 300 or more workers and covered by the Act are required to give the appropriate Government 90 days' notice intimating their intention to close down their unit. According to the information supplied by Delhi Administration, the *National Herald*, Delhi, which employs about 400 workers inclusive of casual workers had not given any such notice to the Administration till December 14, 1977. Further more, according to information available with Delhi Administration, the management had not till December 14, 1977 taken any decision to close down the Delhi office of the *National Herald*.

Sir, in view of the subject matter of the motion I have also requested my colleague, the Labour Minister to be here to answer any question because essentially, even so far as this government is concerned, it is he who deals with it.

SHRI KRISHNA KANT: Mr. Advani had been in the opposition and probably he remembers that when the question of newspapers comes, it is no question of any State paper. What happened to the *Times of India* and *Basumati*? It was the Central Government which was to intervene. So, this first sentence, 'The subject matter of this Notice falls in the State sphere.....' is not correct.

Secondly, I would like to know whether he is not aware when he takes this plea, that the All India Radio over which he presides, on the 13th December in its 8.10 a.m. bulletin said:

"Col. B.H. Zaidi, the Chairman of the Associated Journals Ltd. has confirmed that the Delhi Editor of the *National Herald* is being closed down in a day or two."

He mentioned that the Delhi Administration has not come to know even till the 14th of December. I have got here a letter—because I think when he replies, he replies on behalf of the whole Government of India and not merely as Minister of Information and Broadcasting—which the *National Herald's* Employees' Union has sent to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs where they have brought it to their notice that they have been told that the paper may be closed down. So, I think the plea the hon. Minister has taken is not correct that they do not know. As a matter of fact, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting must be aware of whatever is happening to the newspaper industry and newspaper throughout the country. So, I never expected such a reply from Shri Advani.

Then, the question of closure and suspension of the publication has been hanging—I think he knows it—from September, 1977. When this issue came up in the press—here are the cuttings from the *Times of India* dated 21st September and also *Hindustan Times* and other papers—the idea of closing down of the establishment has been there for three or four months. And, whenever the question was raised and that appeared in the Press, the management tried to say that they did not want to close down but the Janata Government wants to close it down.

Shri Muhammad Yunus to-day categorically denied any move to close down the Delhi edition of the *National Herald*. He told the union representative that the news item regarding the closure was a political move; to scuttle the Delhi edition of the newspaper particularly was a political move. We do not want to close it. Shri Muhammad Yunus is one of the darkest faces of the blackest era when emergency was functioning. Instead of trying to manage not only news agencies, newspaper and the non-alligned news agency as a whole but, probably he is mismanging the *National Herald* and whatever tradition that was left behind by Jawahar Lal Nehru regarding the free press. So, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he knows the fact that this is hanging fire for the last three or four months. This question has been raised now. The employees have brought this to the notice of Shri Shanti Bhushan that they want to close it down and so he must look into it. If it has become insolvent, Mr. Justice Shah in the Shah Commission examined this question said that if it were so, then why the Punjab National Bank gave Rs. 8 lakhs to the insolvent company? Col. Zaidi, the Chairman of this paper came out with a rejoinder that this paper is viable. Here I have cuttings

with me published in the *National Herald*. It says: that it had a profit of Rs. 10 akhs last year and there is no question of its being insolvent. So, it can run.

Now, all of a sudden, the management invited the workers and asked them whether they would take it over if we want to close it down. The workers held a referendum in the *National Herald* wherein excepting one, all the others said that they are prepared to take over the management and run it under certain conditions. But, when the workers were ready, the management backed out. As a matter of fact, I would not have liked to go into these things but, because the situation has become so serious I have to go into this. The *National Herald* collected money as advance subscription through the industrial persons, educational officers in Haryana, Punjab, U. P. and Delhi Administration and had also the subscriptions of the schools, municipalities, panchayats, ITDC hotels, Indian Airlines, Air India etc. for advertisements and bumper supplements were also brought out during the emergency.

So, as far as the money is concerned, there was no dearth of it. They had all the money. Their real difficulty is mismanagement. (*Interruptions*); the employees had asked the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs to look into it. Shri Chalapathi Rao, the renowned editor and the workers together met Mrs. Gandhi and told her that it should not be closed down. To that she said, as was reported in the *Hindustan Times*:

"We have to lease out the press. Otherwise, we cannot function."

This is the real situation. What was brought to the notice of Shri Shanti Bhushan is that there has been mismanagement and revenue leakage, bungling and misappropriation. Here, I have got the Annual Report and Accounts a copy of which has been given to the Government of India on the 14th which says two important things. One auditor says:

"In our opinion the company does not have adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of the business."

Another says:

"Rs. 1.41 lakh as advances which are in the nature of loans without any stipulation of repayment are outstanding for two years."

These are some of the examples which the workers have brought to the notice of the Government. I would like to know whether Shri Advani has consulted Shri

[Shri Krishna Kant]

Shanti Bhushan about it. Sir, Col. Zaidi spent Rs. 5 lakhs to re-furnish the room where he was to sit as Managing Director. So many things have happened.

Sir, when workers met Shri Ravindra Varma in September he assured them that unilaterally the paper will not be allowed to be closed. May I know from the Government three things:

(1) whether they stand by that commitment to the workers; !

(2) whether they are prepared to appoint government Directors and have management control of the National Herald so that the heritage of Jawahar Lal Nehru is kept up; and

(3) Will they see to it that the required three months' notice is there and also ensure that this Paper does not close down and they will make every effort by negotiations, by talks or any other method to avert closure of this paper.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Sir, the hon'ble Member has referred to reports that have been appearing in the Press or on the radio and he also referred to certain letters that have been addressed to the Government by the employees working there. He has also referred to the meeting that the representatives of the employees had with the Labour Minister.

In so far as the letter written to the Law Minister is concerned it has been received, perhaps, yesterday and it has not been examined as yet. The letter referred to is dated 14th and it is still to be examined.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghaziipur): Four to five months back a letter has been written by the employees.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I am coming to that. Even earlier allegations of serious financial irregularities had been made against the management of the Paper. Following the earlier letter under Section 209(A) of the Companies Act the Ministry of Company Affairs and Law ordered the inspection of the books of accounts of that Paper. Government is watching the situation. So far as my initial statement is concerned the hon'ble Member would appreciate that when the Government makes a pronouncement on the impending closure of an establishment. It is a serious matter affecting employment of hundreds of people. Further it is an important daily of the Capital to be closed down and that too only one when there are two. This is a matter which Government would be watching and is watching

closely. But when I make a statement in the House I can only refer to the formal position as it stands under the law. Any establishment wanting to close down has to give notice to the Government and it is 90 days' notice. As such I pointed out that the Delhi Administration till yesterday had received no such notice. We can take cognizance only at that stage as to what sanction could be applied. I think under the Industrial Disputes Act permission of the government is necessary for closing down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): You cannot bring in such legislation; class character will be revealed.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I have already pointed out that in so far as irregularities are concerned, enquiry has been ordered... (An hon. Member: When?) I should like notice for giving the date; the Law Minister is not here. Accounts would be examined and closure or suspension, whatever it is, it is being watched. Accounts would be examined by the company law authorities authorised under the company law. The other points that had been mentioned in respect of Zaidi and Yunus, these are facts about which you have expressed your views.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The hon. Minister is 9 months old in his portfolio, not yet ten months. I am just watching with great interest the trickery of persons who draft statements that are read out here. They say 'Further-more, according to information available...' What is 'available'? It was not available in my room; in my office? You cannot take us for a ride like this. I would not have agreed to read out this sort of a statement. Law Ministry is fully in the know of the fact that Associated Journals Ltd. which controls National Herald in their meeting on 8 December 1977 took the clear and categorical decision, clearly and categorically a bold decision that the New Delhi edition of the National Herald would be closed down. It was communicated to the government officials, government authorities. If you try to take shelter saying about availability my colleague is not here and he has to consider it when he gets up from sleep—that sort of thing is not going to cut much ice. I am saying that the government was in the know of this; kind of statement is not at all appreciated, they should have come out more fully in the statement and enlightened the House. It was the past practice; you should now make a departure. The question about the National Herald is that Mrs. Gandhi, and her gang, Zaidi, Yunus, Pillais, Dixits and Dhan Singhs, had been looting the National Herald. I am saying it on my own responsibility;

otherwise I can be hauled up on a privilege motion. They want to wind it up because, firstly, they want to hide serious malpractices and misappropriations including news print blackmarketing that had been done, continuous malpractices and misappropriation of funds because the inflow of black money coming from Mrs. Gandhi to the extent of Rs. 1.5 lakhs a month on an average was not entered in the book of accounts. I am told that Mrs. Gandhi reportedly told an employee very recently : I am out of power, no funds are coming ; therefore, how can I run this newspaper ? This newspaper had no internal auditor. They were depositing bogus cheques with the Syndicate bank account. I am making specific charges and they can be verified. They are depositing moneys into the accounts of those who are issuing cheques; that is a wonderful technique of making black money white. Mr. Advani must be knowing this. It is a pity that the late Nehru's paper became the operating ground for black money and the operators were Dixits, Yunuses, etc., I have mentioned the names. If I had been an employee myself, I would have gone to a court of law and brought a criminal case against the company for breach of trust and misappropriating provident fund money, FSI deposits, etc. The annual report says :

"According to the records of the company, the Provident Fund dues have not been regularly deposited during the year with the appropriate authorities and the arrears of provident fund dues as on 31-3-1977 amounted to Rs. 2,08,334.95."

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : Please read the next sentence also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It reads :

"However, we understand that the same have been paid subsequently."

Does it mean that if you have committed a murder today, tomorrow by sending a maintenance allowance to the widow, you can be absolved of the crime ? When you have misappropriated workers' money, you are criminally liable to be prosecuted. Mr. Ravindra Varma, the last sentence does not hold water as far as I am concerned. The fact is that this paper was started with Rs. 100 share owned by the Nehrus in 1937, about 40 years ago, or may be a little before that. I plead ignorance. Today it has become Rs. 3 crores. Let that also be enquired into as to how Rs. 100 became Rs. 3 crores and where the money came from. The National Herald people rushed to Bombay to Mr. Rajni

Patel to get money from the Nehru Fund, but the time servers deserted them and refused to pay. The Manager, Mr. Dhan Singh, joined on a salary of Rs. 400. Now he owns a school, bungalow and a company. This is looting ground for many. Mr. Yunus reportedly told somebody that he gets a pension of Rs. 900 per month and has no bank balance at all. Will the government explain how he maintains a car and himself. The company spent Rs. 5 lakhs as Mr. Krishna Kant said, for beautifying the first floor. According to their own statement, their assets are worth Rs. 3 crores. Their revenue has increased. Their circulation revenue has increased from Rs. 43.15 lakhs in 1975 to Rs. 65.31 lakhs in 1977. Their advertisement revenue increased from Rs. 69.52 lakhs in 1975 to Rs. 130.65 lakhs on 31st March, 1977. There is an increase of 100 per cent. Their net profit according to Mr. Krishna Kant is Rs. 10 lakhs. But I do not agree. Their net profit actually and truthfully amounts to Rs. 19,30,982. They have adjusted certain fictitious amounts and reduced the net profits to meet their own ends. They are financially much better off than every before.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar) : On a point of order, Sir. What the hon. member is submitting about the finances of the paper does not concern the Information Ministry. It concerns the Finance Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order. The Government is one and indivisible.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The journalists wanted to take over the paper on day to day lease basis and approached Mrs. Gandhi, but she immediately declined. They say, they are unable to pay the closure benefits. But they are arranging to lease out the press at Rs. 9,000 per month in white and some more in black and an year's advance amounting to Rs. 10 lakhs is going to be received. Yet, they say they cannot give closure benefits to the employees.

MR. SPEAKER : Now come to the question. You have gone a long way.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am a weak man; I never go a long way !

The only object, as I can see, is to hide the malpractices and misappropriations they have committed. They want to close the paper, destroy the documents, lock it up and go away throwing 400 employees out of employment. I am asking the minister, would he institute a thorough probe, audit into the accounts, newsprint, circulation etc. ? A thorough probe by the

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

tax authorities is needed. There is a lot of tax evasion here. Can Mr. Ravindra Varma assure us that he will try to form a co-operative of the employees of National Herald, and ensure that this paper is handed over to the employees' cooperative, without allowing these thieves to continue in power? They are dacoits.

AN HON. MEMBER: Can the hon. Member use the word 'dacoits'? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I substitute my word 'dacoits' by 'robbers'. Will the hon. Minister give a clear and categorical reply? Has he so far taken any step to form a cooperative society to take over this? If not, is he going to do it at once, immediately and report back to the House within the next 3 days. The next question is—

MR. SPEAKER: You have already put 3 questions. This is the 4th.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If it did not become feasible, will he assure the House that the paper will not be allowed to be closed down under any circumstances? If necessary, will Government put directors, as was done in the case of Times of India? That was how Times of India was saved.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: The hon. Member has raised a number of points, mainly relating to the financial irregularities in National Herald. He has also referred to the dues that have not been paid—arrears mounting in respect of ESI and provident fund dues etc. etc. I may mention that Government has taken cognizance of the fact that dues have been piling up; and from the figures that I have before me, for the contribution—periods ending July, 1977 and September, 1977, the arrears of ESI dues amounted to Rs. 35,558/-. Again, provident fund dues have not been paid from August to October 1977. The amount—which includes the contribution of both workers and employers—comes to Rs. 65,000/-. This came to our notice. The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Delhi has issued the recovery certificate for the whole amount through the Collector and has also issued a show-cause-notice why prosecution should not be launched.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When was it?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Will you do it in the case of Indian Express also? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: The hon. Member should bear with me. (*Interruptions*) I was scrupulously refraining from referring in this House to anything of which we don't have official information. And it is certainly a strange thing that I have a Member from the Opposition, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, accusing me of trying to defend the National Herald. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: The implication is there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister is saying something very wrong and misleading. The Minister has misled the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, please sit down. Mr. Advani, please don't mislead the House, and don't misquote him.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: He may not have accused me, but what he said was that while the employers and the management in the National Herald might be interested in concealing their malpractices and bad acts, the Government was also shielding them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Government was not acting.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I am happy to know it. But what the Government is particular about is, it is going to act correctly. If there is any malpractice, if there is any foul play, or anything of that kind, which is bad in law, whether it is in the National Herald or in the Indian Express, or in any paper, Government would proceed with a firm hand, stern hand.

The hon. Member had hardly asked any question. He has only provided information to the House and made some suggestions. Firstly, he said: let it be dealt with as the Times of India was dealt with. Secondly, a workers' co-operative should be formed and the management of the National Herald should be handed over to the workers co-operative. I would think these are all suggestions and ideas thrown up by the hon. Member, and may be thrown up by other Members. I hope the hon. Member would appreciate that the taking over of the Times of India was in an entirely different situation, in a different context and for a different purpose. Here the suggestion is being put forth to enable the National Herald to continue.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not under the present management.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I am not saying that. When the Government is faced with the possibility of the closure of National Herald, at this stage this suggestion is being made that the approach adopted in the case

of Times of India may be followed here also. In the case of the *Times of India*, there was no question of closing down. It was done for a different reason. So, the parallel is not identical or on all fours.

MR. SPEAKER. His valuable suggestions would be considered.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Yes, they would certainly be kept in mind.

श्री कंबरलास गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय की दिक्कत को समझता हूँ क्योंकि यह मारी समस्या चार मंत्रालयों के साथ सम्बन्ध रखती है—एक उनके मंत्रालय के साथ, दूसरे लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के साथ, तीसरे कम्पनी अफेयर्स के साथ और चौथे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री के साथ, मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि जिस तरह की यह नेशनल हेराल्ड की स्टोरी है

It is a story of fraud, misappropriation and mismanagement and a patent case of misuse of authority of the the Government.

इसके कुछ उदाहरण हमारे साथियों ने यहां पर दिये हैं। मेरी पहली मांग है कि चारों मंत्रालयों की मिल करके एक कमेटी बनाई जाये और इसकी इन्क्वायरी की जाये। जैसा मंत्रीजी ने कहा कि उन्होंने प्राविडेन्ट फंड का पैसा ले लिया लेकिन ला क्या कहता है? ला कहता है कि जो डिले करता है उसको प्रासीक्यूट किया जायेगा। बाद में पेमेन्ट कर देने से प्रासीक्यूशन हटता नहीं है। तो आपने क्या प्रासीक्यूशन किया? जो पैसा एम्प्लॉईज का दवाई वगैरह का था उसमें जो डिले हुई वह कितनी डिले हुई और कितने सालों तक डिले हो रही हैं। एक साल नहीं, हर साल डिले हो रही है। इतना ही नहीं, इनकम टैक्स का जो रुपया एम्प्लॉईज से काटा गया वह भी डिपॉजिट नहीं कराया गया जो कि इनकम टैक्स के मातहत क्रिमिनल आफेंस है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इनारी चीजों की इन्क्वायरी करने के लिये

चारों मंत्रालयों का कोऑर्डिनेशन करके एक हाई पावर कमेटी बनायें।

एक चीज मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ कि आडिट रिपोर्ट विन्कुल साफ है, मैं उसकी तफसील में जाना नहीं चाहता, आपने इसको देख लिया। इसके अन्दर मैनेजमेंट में जो लोग हैं, एक मिस्टर एम० आर० पिल्ले हैं जो मैनेजर हैं उनको एक लाख रुपया सालाना तनख्वाह मिलती है और परक्वीजिट्स अलग है। यह साहब वही हैं जिनकी दोस्ती कुलदीप नारंग के साथ थी जो कि सी० आई० ए० के एजेंट थे और जो हिन्दुस्तान छोड़ कर चले गए। और यह इतना बड़ा घुटाला है कि इस कमेटी के साथ सी० बी० आई० को भी लगाना चाहिए।

इतना ही नहीं, एक एसोसियेटेड जर्नल लिमिटेड है जो इस अखबार को निकालता है और इसके अन्दर 56 लाख रुपया जन-निधि ट्रस्ट के शेयर्स का है। अब यह जन-निधि ट्रस्ट क्या है, इसका व्योरा मैं ने, जब मैं चौथी लोक सभा में था, दिया था। यह किसी को नहीं मालूम कि जन-निधि ट्रस्ट क्या है? इसकी इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए। 56 लाख रुपयों में 80 परसेन्ट शेयर्स श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के हैं और इनको उन्होंने अपनी रिटर्न में डिक्लेयर नहीं किया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो परिणाम इनके सामने आ रहे हैं उन पर वे कार्यवाही करें। इनके पास अनएकाउन्टेड मनी बहुत है लेकिन एकाउन्टेड मनी कम है। ब्लैक का पैसा, रिश्वत का पैसा धोखे का पैसा और कान्ट्रिब्यूट का पैसा इनके पास बहुत है और अभी तक उससे ही इनका काम चलता रहा है, लेकिन एकाउन्टेड मनी इनके पास नहीं है। इस सब की इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए। इनके मंत्रालय से जो सम्बन्धित चीजें हैं, उनके बारे में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट, पंजाब गवर्नमेंट,

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता]

हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट और दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से इनको रुपया एडवान्स कर रखा है और व इनको न्यूजपेपर्स सप्लाई करते हैं। कम्पल-सरोली उनको न्यूजपेपर्स लेने पड़ते हैं। और-जितनी उनको जरूरत होती है, उससे ज्यादा न्यूजपेपर्स लेने पड़ते हैं क्योंकि रुपया एडवान्स किया हुआ है।

इसी तरह से जो एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स हैं उनके लिए गवर्नमेंट एजेंसीज और पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग जैसे एयर इंडिया है, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स और गवर्नमेंट होटल्स आदि हैं, इन सबसे इन्होंने एडवान्स लिया हुआ है और जो रेट आफ एडवर्टाइजमेंट है जो उसका पैसा है, वह नार्मल रेट्स में कई गुना ज्यादा है। इसके अलावा जो न्यूजपेपर्स दिये गये हैं वे भी ज्यादा हैं। इन सबका आपके मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध है और इन सारी बातों की इक्वायरी आपको करनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह तो नहीं कहूंगा कि इस मामले में गवर्नमेंट की कनार्डिमेंस है लेकिन यह जरूर कहूंगा कि इसमें गवर्नमेंट का इनएक्शन जरूर है और वह डीला जरूर चलती है। चार, पांच मंत्रालय जो हैं उनका आपसे कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं होता और सख्ती में कार्यवाही नहीं होती। जब तक सख्ती में कार्यवाही नहीं होगी, यह काम नहीं चलेगा।

इन चीजों के साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस न्यूजपेपर की फाइनेन्शियल कंडीशन अच्छी है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको मालूम है कि शाह कमिशन के सामने जो इक्वायरी चल रही है, उसमें श्री तुली का जब यह बयान हुआ था कि इनकी आर्थिक हालत अच्छी नहीं थी, तो उसके जवाब में चेयरमैन का यह जवाब आया था कि हमारे पास करोड़ों रुपयों के एसेट्स हैं और करोड़ों रुपयों का फायदा

होता है। तो फिर यह अखबार क्यों बन्द किया जा रहा है, इसका जवाब आना चाहिए। यह आपके पास लिखित नहीं आया होगा लेकिन यह बात सही है कि दिल्ली के अखबार, जो नेशनल हेराल्ड की ब्रांच है, को बन्द करने की बात हो रही है।

मैं अब अपने सवालों पर आता हूँ। मेरा पहला सवाल तो यह है कि क्या वह सरकार इस अखबार के इम्प्लोईज को और जो रीडर्स हैं, जो कि अखबार खरीद कर पढ़ते हैं, उनको एस्पोर करेगी कि किसी भी हालत में इस अखबार को बन्द नहीं किया जाएगा जब तक कि इम्प्लोईज के साथ पूरी तरह से वानबीत न कर ली जाए ?

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या चारों मंत्रालय और सी० बी० आई० इस सब घुटाले का पता लगायेंगे। मेरे पास कागज हैं। आप चाहें तो मैं कागज दे सकता हूँ। चारों मंत्रालयों को मिला कर एक हाई पावर्ड कमेटी सरकार बनाए जो शुरू से लेकर आज तक जो घुटाले हुए हैं, उन का पता लगाए। इमर्जेंसी के दिनों के तो घुटाले हैं ही लेकिन इसके पहले के भी हैं और ब्लैक मनी को इनजैक्ट करने का जो तरीका है और जो रुपया इधर-उधर से आता है और आप यह बूढ़ रहे हैं कि वह कहाँ गया, उस को मालूम करने के लिए क्या आप एक हाई पावर्ड कमेटी बनाएंगे ?

तीसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि आपने कहा कि टाइम्स आफ इंडिया का मामला और यह मामला अलग-अलग है। जब यहां पर मिसमैनेजमेंट है, फ्राड है, मिस एप्रोप्रियेशन है और मिस्युज आफ अथॉरिटी है, तो क्या गवर्नमेंट इसमें अपने डाइरेक्टर्स डालेगी या नहीं डालेगी और अगर नहीं डालेगी तो क्यों नहीं डालेगी ?

ये मेरे तीन सवाल हैं और इनका आप जवाब दीजिए।

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी : माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रोविडेंट फण्ड आदि के बारे में कहा, उसके बारे में उनका कथन सही है। अगर उनके प्रोविडेंट और सब कुछ दे देने के बाद भी उन्होंने देर की हैं तो उसके लिए वे लाएबल हैं और इसी कारण से रीजनल प्रोविडेंट फण्ड कमिशनर ने उनको शो काज नोटिस दिया है। यह भी कहा गया कि रिक्वरी के अलावा उनके खिलाफ प्रोसीक्यूशन क्यों न किया जाए जो कि कानूनी आवश्यकता है। सरकार इसके बारे में जो भी उचित समझेगी, कार्यवाही करेगी और उस कार्यवाही को चारों मंत्रालय—मिनिस्ट्री आफ लेबर, मिनिस्ट्री आफ कम्पनी अफेयर्स, मिनिस्ट्री आफ इन्फर्मेशन एण्ड बाडकास्टिंग और फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री, एक तरह से सारी गवर्नमेंट इसमें इन्वाल्व होगी लेकिन ये चार मिनिस्ट्रीज विशेष रूप से कंसर्ड होंगी—की सलाह से करेगी। अब उसके बाद क्या इन्वॉलपमेंट होंगी, क्या नहीं होंगी, यह मैं अभी नहीं कह सकता क्योंकि वह चारों मंत्रालय पर निर्भर है। अब अगर वे अपने आप फैसला लेकर इसको चलाना चाहें तो चलायें लेकिन सरकार इसके बारे में चिंतित जरूर है क्योंकि इसमें अनेक कर्मचारियों का सवाल इन्वाल्व्ड है (व्यवधान) ।

जहां तक गवर्नमेंट डायरेक्टर्स अप्पॉइंटमेंट करने की बात है उसके बारे में मैं इस समय तो कुछ नहीं कह सकता लेकिन फर्स्ट रिएक्शन के तौर पर मैं कह सकता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट डायरेक्टर्स के पक्ष में नहीं होती है, हमारी सरकार तो इसके पक्ष में होती नहीं है। फिर भी आने वाले टाइम्स आफ इंडिया का उल्लेख किया कि इस वर्ष सन्दर्भ में कोम्प्रेटिब वर्कर्स की बने और इसको चलाय जिसकी कि पिछले दिनों चर्चा रही है।

मेरे पास इसकी जानकारी है कि वहां के कर्मचारियों ने इस बात की तत्परता दिखाई है कि वे इसको चलाने के लिए तैयार हैं। अब इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रख कर इसके बारे में विचार किया जाएगा।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I put a pointed question as to whether a high-powered probe will be made by all the Ministries. I want a probe. The facts have been put before the Minister.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: What I am saying is, at the moment the Government is not contemplating a multi-pronged probe. What it is contemplating is कि अलग अलग जिस क्षेत्र में पता लगता है कि प्राइमाफेसी केस है, गड़बड़ है तो उसके बारे में इंक्वायरी होती है और आगे भी करने को तैयार हैं। अब न्यूज प्रिंट का उल्लेख किया, अगर प्राइमाफेसी केस है तो उसकी जवाबदारी मेरे पर है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Mr. Satish Agrawal, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance is sitting here. Let him look into it. There are a lot of malpractices in the *National Herald*.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The Minister has not given any assurance. Will he assure the employees that this Newspaper will not be closed?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I can assure the House that the Government's most important consideration in the whole affair is the welfare of the employees.

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने, जो कुछ इस हाउस में कहा है उसके बाद भी कोई इस बात से इंकार नहीं कर सकता है कि नेशनल हेराल्ड दो-चार दिन के अन्दर बंद किया जाने वाला है। यह कहना कि उनके लिए 90 दिन का नोटिस देना जरूरी है, अगर उन्होंने इसका पब्लिकेशन बंद कर दिया तो पब्लिकेशन बंद करने के बाद फेट अकोम्प्ली हो

[श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा]

जाएगी और यह होने के बाद यह क्लोज डाउन हो जाएगा और जो चार सौ आदमी उसमें काम करते हैं उनको निकाल दिया जाएगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब तक की जितनी रिपोर्ट्स हैं— चाहे वह बोर्ड की मीटिंग हो, चाहे एम्प्लॉईज से बातचीत हो, चाहे इंदिरा गांधी के यहां डिमास्ट्रेशन हुआ हो, सब के अंदर से यह बात निकलती है कि यह बंद होने वाला है, यह बच नहीं सकता है। इसलिए अगर कुछ करना है तो फारमल नोटिस आने से पहले ही इस पर ध्यान देना होना।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो तीन बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। एक तो यह है कि जब कर्नल जैदी ने शाह कमीशन को यह बात कही, यह लिखा कि वहां के बारे में मिसलीडिंग फेक्ट्स दिए जा रहे हैं और इस कम्पनी के दस करोड़ रुपए के असेट्स हैं और पिछले साल इसे दस लाख रुपए का फायदा हुआ है तो इसे फाइनेंशियल कारणों से बंद करने की क्या वजह है?

इसके अंदर लोगों के सौ सौ रुपए के शेयरों से जो पैसा इकट्ठा हुआ है वह लगा हुआ है। पांच पांच सौ रुपया जमा करके लोगों से इस को बनाया गया है। अभी बनाया गया है कि नेहरू जी के सौ रुपए के शेयर इसमें थे। बिजिनेस मैनेजर्स तथा दूसरे लोग इसके शेयरहोल्डर थे। एक ही रात में उनके सारे शेयर इंदिरा गांधी के नाम ट्रांसफर कर दिए गए और इसके बाद आज वह मेजर शेयरहोल्डर बन गई हैं। जब यह क्लोज डाउन हो जाए तो तीन करोड़ की जो रकम है जो पब्लिक प्रापर्टी थी

वह एक फैमिली कैसे ले जाए क्या इस बात की भी आप इनक्वायरी कर रहे हैं? क्या आप बताएंगे कि तीन करोड़ के एसेट एक फैमिली के पास जो पब्लिक की प्रापर्टी थी वे न जाएं और उसको रोकने के लिए आप कौन से कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं।

बिल्डिंग के लिए जो इसको जमीन दी गई थी उसमें यह कहा गया था कि सिवाय अखबार के और किसी परपज के लिए इसके इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा वह और परपज के लिए भी इस्तेमाल हो रही है। तीन करोड़ के एसेट्स को हड़पने के लिए यह सारी साजिश की जा रही है और इसको बन्द किया जा रहा है। उसको रोकने के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

1976-77 में दो करोड़ का रेवेन्यू आया था। इससे यह आटोमेटिकली ए क्लास का पेपर बन जाता है। ए क्लास का यह पेपर न बन सके इस वास्ते इसको क्या बन्द नहीं किया जा रहा है, ए क्लास के जो बेनिफिट्स हैं वे कर्मचारियों को न देने पड़ें और यह क्लास सी पेपर ही रहे इस वास्ते क्या इसको बन्द नहीं किया जा रहा है, लोग जो एजिटेशन कर रहे हैं क्या यह उस चीज को बार्ड आफ करने के लिए कदम नहीं उठाया जा रहा है?

साठ लाख की लायाबिलिटी हैं, प्रापर्टी टैक्स तीन लाख रुपया बकाया है, कार-पोरेशन का पानी और बिजली का बिल अभी अदा करना है। दूसरी चीजें पहले बता ही दी गई हैं। 60 लाख की लायाबिलिटी वर्कज पर नहीं डाली जानी चाहिए। यह लायाबिलिटी उनसे वसूल होनी चाहिए जिन्होंने क्रिमिनल लूट की है, उनसे यह लायाबिलिटी वसूल की जाए और

तब वर्कर्स को यह काम सौंपा जाए, तभी वर्कर्स इसको चला सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि लायाबिलिटी एसेट्स में से वसूल की जाएगी और उसके बाद ही वर्कर्स को चलाने के लिए इस ग्रुपबार को देने का प्रबन्ध किया जाएगा ?

दो कर्मचारियों को लखनऊ के जो थे निकाल दिया गया है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह इसको देखेंगे। कर्मचारियों ने एक मेमोरेण्डम दिया था और कहा था कि इसके अन्दर घपला हो रहा है, पचास लाख के गबन को पकड़ा जाए जो 19 जुलाई को इसे दिया गया था और 28 अक्टूबर को इसका जबाब दिया गया। उसमें यह कहा गया :

"I have to report that the matter has been taken up with the Company and you will be informed of the result in due course"

तीन महीने उसके ऊपर सोये रहे। उसके बाद दो आदमी उन्होंने निकाल दिए और कारण यह बताया कि कम्पनी बोर्ड को जा कर उन्होंने कुछ इनफर्मेंशन दी। क्या आगे भी कोई आदमी इस तरह की इनफर्मेंशन देगा तो उसको निकाल दिया जाएगा ? क्या उनको प्रोटेक्शन देने के बारे में सरकार कदम उठाएगी। उन्होंने कारण यह बताया है कि इन लोगों ने हमारा काफिन्डेंस खो दिया है इस लिए हमने इन दोनों को निकाल दिया है। उनको अभी तक रिइस्ट्रेट नहीं किया गया है। इसको आप नहीं करवा सके हैं इनको आप कब तक करवा देंगे ? जो कर्मचारी कम्पनी ला बोर्ड को इनफर्मेंशन देंगे जिससे घपले होने से बच सकें, क्रिमिनल लूट जो हो रही है उसको बचाया जा सके, उनको प्रोटेक्शन आप देंगे, क्या आप इसके बारे में एक्शोरेंस देते हैं या नहीं ?

वर्कर्स ने इसको लेने के लिए कहा है। उनके साथ बैठ कर एसेट्स को देखते हुए वर्कर्स के हाथ में यह पेपर दिया जा सके। जो पब्लिक प्रापर्टी थी वह पब्लिक प्रापर्टी बनी रहे, एक परिवार के चंगुल से, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के चंगुल से इसको निकालने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं यह अन्त में मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी : माननीय सदस्य ने जो तथ्य बताए हैं एसेट्स के बारे में तथा जो बातें कहीं हैं वे सब ऐसी हैं जिनके बारे में प्रश्न उन से पूछे जा सकते हैं और हम भी पूछ सकते हैं अगर वह स्थिति आए और वे लोग कहें कि हम इसको बन्द कर रहे हैं क्योंकि हमारी ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है कि हम इसको चला सकें। तब अनेक सवाल हैं जो हम उनसे पूछ सकेंगे। क्यों बन्द कर रहे हैं यह भी उनसे हम पूछ सकेंगे। इस वक्त मैं इसका उत्तर देने की स्थिति में नहीं हूँ।

उन्होंने एक प्रमुख सवाल यह उठाया है कि जिन दो कर्मचारियों को हटाया गया है लखनऊ में उनके बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है। इस बात से हम को भी बहुत चिन्ता हुई थी। उनको हटाए जाने की पृष्ठभूमि यह थी कि इन कर्मचारियों ने कम्पनी ला बोर्ड के नोटिस में कुछ तथ्य लाए थे और उसके बाद जो अध्यक्ष थे और मंत्री थे एक संस्था के उनको हटा दिया गया था। लेकिन यह मामला राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन है। हमारी तरफ से राज्य सरकार को सलाह दी गई है कि इनके प्रति न्याय होना चाहिए।

श्री बिजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : जो जमीन उनको दी गई वह दूसरे काम में न लायें।

श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी : जमीन के बारे में आपने जो बात कही है और जिस परंपज के लिए दी गई थी उसके अतिरिक्त और किसी परंपज के काम में लायी जा रही है तो इसको देखा जाएगा।

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : मान्यवर, मैं तो बहुत कम समय लेना चाहता हूँ। मगर मैं मंत्री जी को बता देना चाहता हूँ कि वह नेशनल हेराल्ड का इतिहास जान लें तो अच्छा रहे। 1936 में कांग्रेस के लोगों और उस समय कांग्रेस के नेता श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू के प्रयास से यह अखबार चला, और जो पैसा इकट्ठा किया गया मुझे खूब याद है हम लोगों ने उसमें मदद की थी। क्योंकि पहले पहल जो इसके सम्पादक श्री के० रामा राव थे वह कांग्रेस के नेता थे, हमारी उनके पास पहुंच थी, हम लोगों ने 10, 20, 50, 100 रु० तक लोगों से छोटा छोटा चन्दा लिया, और बाद में कम्पनी को एसोशियेटेड जर्नल बना दिया उसके इंतजाम के लिए। यह पंडित जवाहर लाल जी ने गुड़ फेथ में बनाया था, और बाद में यह हो गया कि जन-कल्याण निधि बन गई और मोहतरमा मलकाआजम के नाम वह सब शेयर लिख दिए गए। यह जो बाद में हुआ। हम यह समझते थे उन दिनों में कि जब भारत आजाद होगा तो हमारा नेशनल हेराल्ड मुख पत्र होगा, राष्ट्रीय चेतना का और राष्ट्रीय सरकार का और वहीं से उसको अलग कर दिया गया। पहले हमारे गुरु श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित जी माल काट खाये, उनके बाद कर्नल साहब चले गए। एक एक लोग कौकस में हैं, गजब है। और 19 जुलाई की मीनाक्षी सुन्दरम ने एक खत इनको लिखा कि प्रीवीडेंट फंड का 3 लाख 74 रु० नहीं दिया, एम्प्लॉयज कम्प्लसरी डिपॉजिट का 1 लाख 29 हजार रु० नहीं दिया गया और दूसरा 2 लाख

6 हजार रु० नहीं दिया। तमाम इतना रुपया नहीं दिया। सब कुछ थोड़ा थोड़ा पैसा दे दिया, और यह अभी तक बकाया है।

जहां तक मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि 14 दिसम्बर तक उनको कोई सूचना नहीं है कि यह अखबार बन्द कर दिया जायगा क्योंकि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने उनको इस बात की सूचना दी है, तो मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि 7 सितम्बर को एसोशियेटेड जर्नल वर्कर्स यूनियन के जो प्रतिनिधि थे उन्हें उनके जनरल मैनजर ने बताया कि हमारा नुकसान 30 लाख तक बढ़ गया है हम इस अखबार को नहीं चलाने जा रहे हैं और अखबार को बिल्कुल बन्द कर देंगे, गोकि गए सात 10 लाख रु० का मुनाफा हुआ था, और इस बात की सूचना कम्पनी ला बोर्ड को भी एसोशियेटेड जर्नल यूनियन के प्रतिनिधियों ने दे दी थी। तो कैसे मंत्री जी कहते हैं और दिल्ली प्रशासन कहता है कि उनको इस बात की कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि यह नेशनल हेराल्ड न 14 तारीख तक नोटिस दी। उनका तरीका यह होता है कि धीरे धीरे बन्द कर देते हैं, पहले बिजली, पानी काट देंगे और धीरे धीरे न्यूज प्रिंट ब्लैक में बेच देंगे और सब अखबार बेच देंगे। हमारे माननीय कंवर लाल गुप्त ने मुझसे कहा है कि चारों मंत्रालय बैठें और जांच हो। जांच बाद में हो। मैं दो, एक सवाल पहले पूछना चाहता हूँ। पहला सवाल तो यह कि इसके हिमाब पर आप अपना फाइनेंशियल अफसर बैठाये जो इनके अकाउंट को कंट्रोल करे, यह इनके कागज पत्र अपने हाथ में ले ले। क्या आप ऐसा करने जा रहे हैं? दूसरे यह कि क्या आप इस बात के लिए उनको नोटिस देंगे कि किसी भी गैरकानूनी तरीके से आप

इस अखबार को बन्द नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर बन्द करेंगे तो क्रिमिनल चार्ज के वह लायेबिल होंगे उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जाएगा और बांधे जायेंगे, आपको पैनल्टी देनी पड़ेगी।

जिन दो यूनियन के नेताओं के बारे में कहा गया, मैं बताऊँ कि जब यूनियन बनी एसोशियेटेड जर्नल तो मैं भी उनके साथ काम करता था, जोशीजी तो मर गए और श्री गौतम रिटायर हो गए, और दो उसमें हमारे साथी पड़े हैं, एक श्री आर० के० अवस्थी, डिप्टी न्यूज एडिटर और दूसरे हैं श्री एस० पी० निगम। एक एसोशियेटेड बकिंग जर्नलिस्ट का प्रेसिडेंट है और दूसरा सेक्रेटरी है। यह लोग यहां आए और हमसे मिलें, मैंने उनको मंत्रीजी के पास भेजा, आज से चार, पाच महीने पहले की बात है, पेंपर में बड़ी गड़बड़ियां हो रही हैं। और मैं आपको एक छोटी सी बात बताऊँ कि सबको साइकिल अलाउंस मिला। जो डायरेक्टर्स हैं उन्होंने सब साइकिल अलाउंस अपने नौकरों को दे दिया और जो साइकिल पर चढ़ कर एसोशियेटेड जर्नल में काम करने आते हैं उनको अलाउंस नहीं मिला। मैंने 40 लोगों की लम्बी लिस्ट दे दी, मैं जिनको जाती तौर पर जानता हूँ। और उनके कहने से मैंने कई बार यूनियन में भाषण दिया, लेकिन उनको कोई साइकिल अलाउंस नहीं दिया। लूट-लाट कर खा गए। और जब मंत्रीजी से मिले, इन्होंने लिख कर बोर्ड को दिया, हमको दिया, माननीय सदस्यों को बताया, और जब लोट कर गए तो उनकी नौकरी साफ कर दी। कहते हैं कि मुकदमा लड़े। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बकिंग जर्नलिस्ट के बड़े बड़े बोर्ड बने। वह मांग करते हैं कि हमारा वेज बोर्ड बनना चाहिए। उनकी यूनियन के प्रीजिडेंट मीनाक्षी सुन्दरम हैं, ये बहुत

पुराने हैं, उनको याद भी नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनके साथ बहुत घपलेबाजी हुई है राष्ट्रीय चेतना, निधि और जागरण के नाम पर। ये नेशनल हैराल्ड का करोड़ों रुपया खा रहे हैं। मैं मंत्रीजी से चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बात का आदेश दें कि यह कतई बन्द नहीं होगा। हमको जो यह मालूमात हुई है वह सूचना प्रसारण मंत्री के द्वारा ही हुई है, ये ही अखबारों में छपवाते हैं, आकाशवाणी से हम सुनते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह उचित कदम तत्काल उठाएं, यूनियन के निकाले गये लोगों को सबैतन, तत्काल, पूरे मुआवजे के साथ रखें। एक भी कर्मचारी नहीं निकाला जा सकता है, यूनियन के नेताओं को नहीं निकाला जा सकता है।

श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी : माननीय सदस्य ने नेशनल हैराल्ड के पूर्व इतिहास की जानकारी दी है, उसके लिए आभारी हूँ। एक बात उन्होंने कही कि मुझे इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है, यह बात ठीक नहीं है। मैंने जो बात कही वह यह कि इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट एक्ट के अंतर्गत फार्मल नोटिस गवर्नमेंट को देना जरूरी है। नोटिस अभी तक नहीं मिला है। जानकारी जितनी आपको है, उतनी मुझे है और वह जानकारी ला में जानकारी नहीं है। ला में जानकारी नोटिस से होती है और इसीलिए मल्होत्राजी ने जो बात कही पहले कि फे एकम्मली करके हमारे ऊपर थोप देंगे तो फे एकम्मली करने का कोई सवाल नहीं। कोई पब्लिकेशन सस्पेंड हो जाता है तो सस्पेंड होते ही उसके ओबलिवेशन खत्म नहीं होते, वह तो क्लोजर के बाद खत्म हो सकते हैं और सस्पेंड होने के बाद भी हमारे पास समय रहेगा, जो कुछ करना-कराना है, करें। इसलिए इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्थिति का निरीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER: Before proceeding with the other items, I would like to mention that on one subject, there are two notices under 377. There is some controversy about who gave it first to me. I am withholding it. I am deciding that later after talking to both the Members.

12.58 hrs.

RE. CLOSING CEREMONY OF AGRI-EXPO '77

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to bring an important matter before the House as well as Government.

Yesterday it was a closing ceremony of Agri-Expo '77 presided over by the President of India. There Members of Parliament were insulted by the staff of the Secretariat and others. We were left in the background. They did not give us the front row seats. In 1952 in the First Parliament of India, when the Defence display was organised a similar incident happened. It was raised in Parliament by me. Then this House was assured that the Central Government staff would be given a separate wing and the Ministers and Members of Parliament another row of seats. It is a disgrace for the Members of Parliament to be allotted seats behind the Secretariat Staff. They can have separate space to maintain their hierarchies. Even the chaprasis were allotted seats ahead of the Members of Parliament. This is an insult to us. The old order may be revised or new arrangements must be made in future.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I want to assist you. There is a document called 'Warrant of Precedence'. In that you, will see the position of Members of Parliament at 29. It is not only in public functions but also in all formal occasions. Government has an obligation to go by the Warrant of Precedence, even in the matter of constituting the boards, committees, councils etc. consisting of Members of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and even when they are represented on the States organisations/institutions. How can they say that civil servants may have precedence over us whether they be the Secretaries or the Joint Secretaries?

13 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different matter.

I think you are going beyond that. The subject matter is quite different.

(Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In the Boards and Councils wherever Members of Parliament are present the same should not be chaired by a civil servant. Sir, unless you give a direction in this regard who will protect our rights?

MR. SPEAKER: I understand your point. I will give thought to it.

As regards the point made by Shri Sreekantan Nair it is a serious complaint if the Members are put behind the Secretary or Deputy Secretary. I want the Government to take note of that. They must express their regrets if it has happened yesterday. They must see to it that it is not repeated in future. Members of Parliament occupy an important place in this country and their importance should not be minimised.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, I want to make a submission....

MR. SPEAKER: No, No. I have already given a direction. It is the direction of the Speaker.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cannanore): Sir, last Friday I gave a notice of privilege. I have not been told anything about it.

MR. SPEAKER: It is still under consideration. You will be informed when it is accepted or rejected.

13.04 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

NINETEENTH AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORTS

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghaziipur): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:

- (1) Nineteenth Report on paragraph 37 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1974-75, Union Government (Civil) relating to purchase of Zinc Slabs.
- (2) Twenty-eighth Report on paragraph 17 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1973-74, Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts, Volume II, Direct Taxes relating to Irregular Allowance of Discount to a Foreign Company.

13.05 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

(i) RAJGHAT SAMADHI COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1)(d) of section 4 of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee for the term commencing from the date of notification by the Government, subject to the other provisions of the said Act, *vice* Dr. Sushila Nayar resigned."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1)(d) of Section 4 of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee for the term commencing from the date of notification by the Government, subject to the other provisions of the said Act, *vice* Dr. Sushila Nayar resigned."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Section 5(1)(i) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1950, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner, as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Animal Welfare Board for the next term commencing from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 5(1)(i) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1950, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner, as the

Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Animal Welfare Board for the next term commencing from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

13.06 hrs.

MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): On behalf of my colleague Shri Chand Ram, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

MR. SPEAKER: That question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, introduce the Bill.

CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, and to make certain consequential amendments in the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1972, and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, and to make certain consequential amendments in the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NARSINGH YADAV: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 15-12-77.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Before taking up the business, I want to raise a matter which concerns some questions which Shri Lakkappa and I had tabled, regarding Shri Brijlal Verma's producing a forged report. This question came in the papers.

MR. SPEAKER: I will find out.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): He was quarantined. It came in the newspapers. It is neither admitted as starred question nor is it admitted as an unstarred question.

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that I shall look into the matter. We take up 377 matters.

13.08 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) PURCHASE OF COAL-HANDLING PLANT, ETC. BY WESTERN COALFIELDS, NAGPUR

श्री सुभाष झा (बेतूल): अध्यक्ष, महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से धारा 377 के अंतर्गत वेस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स नागपुर क अंतर्गत होने वाले भारी गोल-माल की तरफ सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। होना तो यह चाहिए था कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कोयले के रेट कम होते परन्तु मैं इसमें अपनी नीतियों को दोष नहीं दूंगा। मैं राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए आपसे नहीं कहूंगा। इसमें दोष हमारा है क्योंकि हमने अपनी मशीनरी को टाइट नहीं किया और लगाम को ढीली छोड़ दिया जिसके कारण हर साल, सामानों की खरीद में लाखों रुपए का गोलमाल होता है। आज मैं एक ऐसा मामला रख रहा हूँ जिसमें जल्दी ही वहाँ बहुत बड़ी खरीद की जाने वाली है, 1 करोड़ रुपए की परचेजिंग दो तीन दिन में होने वाली है और उसके आर्डर दिए जाने वाले हैं जिसमें लाखों रुपए का गोलमाल है।

वेस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स नागपुर के अंतर्गत बाजार से कोल हैंडलिंग प्लांट एवं अन्य सामान खरीदने हेतु 27-28 जुलाई और 11 अगस्त को जो टेंडर खोले गए थे उनके अंतर्गत करीब एक करोड़ रुपए की लागत का सामान खरीदा जाना है। उपरोक्त सामान की खरीदी में भारी भ्रष्टाचार और पक्षपात होने की सूचना मिली है।

कोल हैंडलिंग प्लांट एवं रालर्स की खरीदी हेतु रामपुर इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी को करीब तीस-बत्तीस लाख रुपए के आर्डर दिए जाने वाले हैं। यह सामान 5 प्रोजेक्टों के लिए 5 कम्पलीट कोल हैंडलिंग सिस्टम खरीदा जा रहा है। दूसरी कम्पनियाँ जैसे न्यू इंडिया कन्वेयर कम्पनी एवं अशोका इंडस्ट्री में यही सामान कम कीमत पर देने का आग्रह किया है। वेस्टर्न कोल फील्ड कम्पनी के इंस्पेक्टर जिन्होंने कि उपरोक्त तीनों कम्पनियों का निरीक्षण किया है, तीनों को ही एक ही स्तर का मानते हैं जिसकी रिपोर्ट उन्होंने टेंडर कमेटी के समक्ष श्री माधुर द्वारा प्रस्तुत करायी।

13.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

उषा ब्रेको कम्पनी को लगभग 25-26 लाख रुपए के आर्डर दिए जा रहे हैं जबकि इनके आग्रह ऊंचे हैं और इन्होंने आज तक वेस्टर्न कोल फील्ड में एक भी कोल हैंडलिंग प्लांट या कन्वेयर सप्लाय नहीं किया है। यह भी सूचना है कि उक्त कम्पनी ने पिछले 6-7 सालों में कहीं भी एक भी कोल हैंडलिंग प्लांट सप्लाय नहीं किया है।

अभी रोलर खरीदने का निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है जबकि इसमें भी भारी गोल-माल की सम्भावना है।

उदाहरणार्थ, कुछ समय पूर्व कन्वेयर बेल्टिंग की खरीदी में भारी गोल-माल हो चुका है। ऐसा है यह जनता में चर्चा का विषय कि जिन्दल कम्पनी को पक्षपात पूर्ण रबैया अपनाकर 34 लाख रुपए का आर्डर दिया गया तथा उसे अन्य सुविधायें भी उपलब्ध कराई गई। जबकि पूना रबर कम्पनी को सिर्फ 60-70 हजार रुपए के आर्डर दिए गए, जबकि इस कम्पनी के मूल्य जिन्दल कम्पनी से कम थे और क्वालिटी भी जिन्दल कम्पनी से अच्छी मानी जाती है। पूना रबर कम्पनी माल सप्लाई न कर सके इस हेतु इनके आर्डर के साथ कड़ी शर्तें जोड़ी गई थीं और उनका पेमेन्ट भी 6 माह की अवधि तक रोका गया था, जबकि जिन्दल कम्पनी के साथ ऐसी कोई शर्त नहीं थी। यह कम्पनी भी वेस्टर्न कोल फील्ड के लिए नयी कम्पनी है।

अतः मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान सदन के माध्यम से उपरोक्त विषय को दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

जो एक करोड़ के आर्डर होने हैं उसकी पूरी जांच कराई जाए। यदि जांच कराने के बाद यह उत्तर मिले कि माल का उत्पादन सतत बनाये रखने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम इस कम्पनी का माल खरीदें तो यह सरासर देश की जनता के साथ अन्याय होगा, उन बेचारे लाखों कोल मजदूरों के साथ अन्याय होगा। जो हर रोज रात दिन मेहनत करते हैं उनको यह कहकर सांत्वना दे दी जाए कि कोल का सतत उत्पादन बनाए रखने के लिए इस कम्पनी से माल खरीद सकते हैं और इस कम्पनी से नहीं खरीद सकते - इस प्रकार का उत्तर मिलता है। मेरा मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि इस मामले की जांच कराये, एक करोड़ के आर्डर जो दो चार दिन में दिए जाने वाले थे उनकी जांच करा कर

सारे कम्पनियों के रेट्स काल हों और उचित मूल्य पर सामान खरीदा जाए।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : On a point of order, Sir. Kindly read rule 377. Does the Speaker have any criteria for giving his consent or refusing his consent?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is for the Speaker to decide. You cannot question that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Rule 377 says :

"A member who wishes to bring to the notice of the House any matter which is not a point of order shall give notice to the Secretary in writing stating briefly the point he wishes to raise in the House together with the reasons for wishing to raise it and he shall be permitted to raise it only after the Speaker has given his consent and at such time and date as the Speaker may fix."

So, if you see the spirit of it, it is not an arbitrary matter for the Speaker to reject. I have been repeatedly giving notice about the threat of pollution to Taj. How is it that my notice has always been rejected?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You may meet the Speaker and discuss the matter with him. Unless he gives permission to raise it, it cannot be raised here. It depends on what the Speaker considers more important. Mr. Chakravarty.

13.13 hrs.

(ii) MAL-TREATMENT OF A TEAM OF GIRL STUDENTS FROM CALCUTTA BY RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South) : I thought he was objecting to my raising this matter. I have gone through all the legal formalities required under rule 377. Sir, 49 girl students of Jogmaya Devi College affiliated to the Calcutta University, along with two teachers as guides, started for Dehra Dun by the 61 Up Janata Express on 30th October, 1977. They paid the necessary fees, and were allotted a 40-seater compartment by the Chief Reservation Supervisor, Howrah. On the same day after the train started, at about midnight a group of hooligans entered and tried to maltreat the girls. The teachers and attendants, on hearing the wails and cries

[Prof. Dilip Chakravarty]

of the girl students, resisted the group. It happened in the train. As a result, they sustained serious injuries. When the train came to Lucknow station, these teachers informed the Station Master there. The latter only jeered and sneered at the teachers who reported to him expecting something helpful. They were treated as if theirs was a pleasure trip, as if some people were going with 49 girls on a pleasure trip. As a matter of fact, it was an educational trip, as required by the rules of that university. They were students of geography; and there were teachers of geography. Every year they go to different places. The station master at Lucknow—and the station masters at the intermediate stations—did not offer any help or assistance. Further, when the train reached Hardwar station on 1-11-77 the compartment was detached. The whole team had paid the necessary dues and reservation money. I have got photostatic copies of all the documents. In spite of all the pleas by the teachers accompanying the girl students, the compartment was detached. This is not a small matter. The team of students had to detrain, along with their costly telescope and the odolite instruments apart from their own luggage.

What happened during the return journey, they had booked for their return journey also; and they come to the railway station at Dehra Dun on 7th November, after doing their academic work for a week there, by Doon Express. They had no bogy reserved for them. They informed the Chief Ticket Collector. He tried, but failed. They have no complaint against the Chief Ticket Collector, at Hardwar station. In spite of prior assurances, they could not be provided reservation. They had paid for everything—even when they had left Calcutta. With difficulty, they got into the compartment. But something happened after that. At Hardwar station, at about 10 p.m. a TTE suddenly appeared and ordered the entire team to get down from the train. It was not possible for 49 girls to get down at Hardwar; but something more happened. At Laksar, the same TTE appeared again in a drunken state and called the GRP men to throw out the luggages and other things of the entire team on the platform; and because they were helped and assisted by other co-passengers, they could—after their luggages had been thrown out—enter again in to the same train.

Something more interesting happened; subsequently they were offering them, if they paid extra money, sleepers i.e. at the rate of Rs. 5-50. But they could be given sleepers only subsequently, after they were given the price viz. Rs. 80/- or Rs. 90/-.

All these records are here. This is how they were given. They had first to pass through all this nasty experience till the train reached Moghul Sarai; and thereafter upto Howrah, they had peaceful journey. I consider it, Mr. Deputy Speaker, to be a matter of great regret. For the last 3 weeks, or more, I was trying to raise this through Call Attention, Matter under rule 377, Short Notice question, Half-an-hour Discussion etc. I could not raise it. I have no complaint against the Minister. The Minister has already been informed about it. This is a serious matter. If our conscience is not roused about such happenings perpetrated on ladies, we really have no future. This is a note of warning which I would like to sound.

Is it possible that there are some among the railwaymen who are out to discredit the Government? Personally, I also have similar experience. Incidentally, I may tell you, I was carrying my pass with me and I made my reservation at Kanpur station, but I was not allowed to get into the train. It happened to me in the month of June. They said "there is no reservation. After wards, I got letter of regret from the staff. This happened with me.

AN HON. MEMBER : All at the instigation of Shri Lakkappa.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY : I have no comments to offer on that. My submission is that the guilty should be dealt with firmly and timely—I am using your phrase, Sir—and without delay, and the students must be informed about the steps taken from this end.

13-21 hrs.

(iii) COLLECTION OF FUNDS AND DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF MATERIALS TO VICTIMS OF CYCLONE IN ANDHRA PRADESH.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay-North-East) : Sir, this House knows, and the people of India know, that Shri Vengal Rao, the present Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, is popularly known as the Bansi Lal of South India. . . . (interruptions)

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO (Karimnagar) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. Rule 353 says that no allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person and the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegations if he is of opinion that such allegation

is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegations. Now the hon. Member is using derogatory language against the Chief Minister of a State, he is not present in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request Dr. Swamy to stick to his text.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Unless he withdraws those remarks, we are not going to allow him to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How can I expunge the name of a person? That is my difficulty. You have made the point . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, I rise on a point of order. Under the guise of rule 377, an hon. Member cannot bring here a State matter. He cannot say anything about the State administration or the State Chief Minister. Further, the subject matter of cyclone and relief work has already been thrashed out on the floor of the House. So, it cannot be raised again, because it has been substantially discussed in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have heard you. Whatever Dr. Swamy wanted to raise, he had submitted to the Speaker, and the Speaker has allowed him to read out whatever has been submitted to him by Dr. Swamy. So, I would request Mr. Swamy to read from what he has already shown to the Speaker.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It is a governmental order. So, I have to give a little background, because the Speaker has also ruled that a little background is allowed under rule 377. (Interruptions.)

The State of Andhra Pradesh was hit by an unprecedented cyclone and unprecedented losses took place in the State. And we know that there was a complete breakdown of the State administration. (Interruptions)

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : What is the breakdown in the administration?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : He is making an allegation against the State Government.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : He wants to take political advantage of it. It should not be allowed.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : You must pull him up.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I cannot throw my weight as much as Mr. Lakkappa can.

Since the State administration, in my view, completely broke down, it was left to voluntary agencies to do the relief operations. Newspapers like *The Hindu*, *The Chronicle* and others have pointed out that while the State administration had collapsed so far as relief operations are concerned, it was only the RSS, against which Mr. Saugata Roy has raised objection, which conducted the entire relief operations. So much so, that even when the beloved leader of Mr. Lakkappa, Shrimati Indira Gandhi.. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore) : On a point of order. The Speaker gave a ruling that under rule 377 a Member can speak only on what he has submitted to him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is why I have been asking him to confine himself to it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : When the respected leader of Mr. Lakkappa, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, went to Andhra Pradesh and saw these distribution centres set up by the RSS, she was herself aghast and she asked: how is it that the RSS is doing relief operations, where is the Youth Congress?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The RSS workers are operating and removing fish plates and giving trouble.

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा ;
(दक्षिण दिल्ली) : माननीय सदस्य को
पांच दस मिनट में एक शब्द भी पढ़ने नहीं
दिया जा रहा है। यह कौन सा तरीका है ?
उनको आप रोकिए। बात सुनने तक तैयार
नहीं है। ऐसा आप करेंगे तो आपकी बात
भी नहीं सुनी जाएगी।

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE
ALLURI (Narasapur) : He is trying to
mislead the House. He is telling a lie..
(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil)
On a point of order, Sir. Rule 377 is very clear. It says:

"A member who wishes to bring to the notice of the House any matter which is not a point of order shall give notice to the Secretary-General in writing stating briefly the point which he wishes to raise in the House together with reasons for wishing to raise it, and he shall be permitted to raise it only after the Speaker has given his consent and at such time and date as the Speaker may fix."

It should be a matter of public importance and an urgent one. Then, rule 58 says:

"(v) the motion shall not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session;"

We have discussed this matter in this very session on three occasions, on a specific Calling Attention Notice, on a specific motion and only yesterday during the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for grants. On three occasions, we have discussed the damage caused by the cyclone. He cannot raise the same issue again here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What Mr. Subramaniam Swamy wants to raise is probably with regard to some document. The Speaker has gone through it and he has permitted him.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I want to know whether the document is a forged one or a genuine one.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I will lay it on the Table of the House so that you can see it.

When Mrs. Indira Gandhi herself saw that the entire operations in Andhra Pradesh cyclone-hit areas were being administered by the RSS and that the Government was nowhere in the picture, she was aghast. She said, "How is it that the RSS is everywhere?" and she said, "Where are the Youth Congress volunteers?" According to the newspaper report, the person who was there said, "The Youth Congress volunteers are in other places for their safety, not here. (Interruptions)"

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : He is misleading the House. I was there at that time. The hired people were given badges. The people who worked there were not the RSS men. He is only trying to mislead the House by saying this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : In fact, it is widely accepted that the RSS's work in Andhra Pradesh has been so good that in any other country, they would have been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize (Interruptions). Shame onto the fact that the Governmental agency had broken down this way and the voluntary organizations which asked nothing for themselves were working so selflessly. The Congress Party decided to take this step. They conveyed a meeting of the governmental officers and instead of working their relief operations through governmental agencies, a governmental order was issued, reference No. 45/3625/E2/77-2, dated 26-11-1977. This is from the District Educational Officer, Hyderabad City, to all the Heads of the Institutions/Government/Aided/Un-aided/Private, all the Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Deputy Educational Officers under that office, all the Principals of Junior Colleges (Government & Private) and a copy to Sri Mohd. Jalael Pasha, President, National Students Union of India, Andhra Pradesh, which is on paper a Congress organisation, a paper tiger—I would not like to call it that. This was a governmental order issued, which I shall lay on the Table of the House. What does it say? I quote:

"SUBJECT : Chief Minister's Relief Fund for the affected persons due to the vast devastation caused by the recent cyclone in the State—regarding".

They now admit at least that there was vast devastation, though at that time, the Chief Minister was having his dinner here.. (Interruptions) Further, it reads:

"Reference (i) Representation dated 25-11-1977, from the National Students Union of India, Andhra Pradesh.

(ii) This office proceedings No. 45/3625/32/77-1, dated 26-11-1977.

The attention of the Deputy Educational Officer, Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Headmasters of Primary, Upper Primary and High Schools (Government and Recognised) is invited to this office proceedings cited wherein they are requested to send per Bank Draft the collection in cash donated by the public and the members of their establishment. While cash collection may be sent to this office as requested in the above said proceedings, the clothes and other materials that may be donated by the pupils and other persons may be handed over to the concerned Deputy Inspector of Schools

and Deputy Educational Officer in their office by 12th December, 1977.

The Deputy Inspector of Schools and Deputy Educational Officers will in their turn hand over the clothes and other material to Shri Mohd. Jaleel Pasha, President, National Students of Union of India, Andhra Pradesh or his duly authorised representatives.

The National Students Union of India will arrange to send these collections to the Cyclone-affected victims.

Sd/- D. C. Venkata Sabenna"

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : What is wrong in it? (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, thus it would be seen that governmental machinery has been utilised for party purposes. I would like this to be brought to the notice of the Government and through Government to the notice of the President of India, so that the President of India may dismiss the Andhra Pradesh Government for this utilization of governmental machinery for party purposes. ..(*Interruptions*)

13.40 hrs.

(iv) SHORT-FALL IN PRODUCTION OF CEMENT

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): With your permission, under rule 377, I wish to bring to the notice of the House the position of cement supply in the country and the shortfall in its production....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Are they making a walk-out, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They are going for lunch.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT : Sir, as the Minister of Industries has admitted, there is a shortfall in cement production the result of which has been that cement has gone totally into the black-market and also underground and is not available at the controlled prices. The price has shot up to Rs. 30 and upwards and has led to an acute scarcity condition in the country which has led to the stoppage of all private building activities.

This is a very serious matter affecting the consumer whether he is in the city or in the rural areas and the ordinary man is unable to do repairs to his house.

I hope and request that the government will look into it and take all necessary measures to put a stop to all black-marketing in cement on the one hand and, if necessary, import cement so as to stop this shortage of cement in the country due to shortfall in production.

13.42 hrs.

MOTION RE: AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND BANGLADESH ON SHARING OF GANGA WATERS AT FARAKKA.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 14th November, 1977 regarding the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on sharing of the Ganga Waters at Farakka and on augmenting its flow."

At the outset, I just want to draw your attention to the absence of the Ministers who are really concerned with the subject. I want to know who will actually reply to the debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The External Affairs Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER : Are you replying?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am sorry to point out that he is neither the father of the 1975 Indo-Bangladesh agreement nor is he the father of the 1977 agreement....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): May I make one submission? We are very happy that the Foreign Minister, Shri Vajpayee is here but this will be primarily a matter relating to the Irrigation Ministry and the Transport Ministry. Therefore, we would request the Ministers concerned to be present because this is a very vital matter and we do not want to deal with it in a partisan manner at all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the External Affairs Minister also is very vitally concerned.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: But he will deal with it in his own way. This concerns other Ministries very much. It is not merely a question of an agreement between the two countries but its repercussions on the whole eastern region of the country and how to promote and develop that region. Therefore, those Ministers also should be present....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is posted with all the facts.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am sorry to say that Babu Jagjivan Ram was the father of the 1975 Indo-Bangladesh agreement on Farakka and he has been also the godfather of the 1977 agreement and Mr. Barnala is the real father and I do not know the legitimacy of whose child our External Affairs Minister will be defending. I know his predicament. He was getting himself absent... *(Interruptions)* That is the real difficulty. He has been given an assignment to justify the legitimacy of a child that has been produced not by him but by somebody else. That is the difficulty.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE) Your are also a bachelor.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is why I am finding the difficulty in answering him.

AN HON. MEMBER : He can adopt the child.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore) : The Adoption Bill is pending with the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The statement in this House has not been made by the Minister of External Affairs. It was made by the Prime Minister himself and I am really sorry to say....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He is coming.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am really sorry to say that the stand taken by the Government on this serious matter is not commendable.

Sir, I have gone through the text of the pact as also the statement made by the Prime Minister. I was rubbing my eyes once again and I had to ask myself the basic questions as to for whose interests the Farakka Barrage Project had been constructed.

Again, for whose interest has this Agreement with the Military Regime of Bangladesh been entered into? When the original, document of the Project Report on Farakka Barrage was adopted by Government, it was made clear that the main objective of this project was 'preservation of Calcutta Port'. If you look—certainly you are looking into it—at the text of that agreement as also the statement made by our Prime Minister, it appears to me that the agreement has been made not on technological or scientific grounds but this was absolutely a political agreement. The statement that has been made on behalf of the Government is nothing but a political apologia, political agreement, with the intention of politically appeasing the military regime in Bangladesh.

Sir, I will try to raise a few basic questions here.

Will this Pact, will this Agreement, serve the very objective of construction of Farakka Barrage? I want to know from the Government—is this Farakka agreement with Bangladesh justifiable on technological and scientific grounds? I also would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it was like a model experiment that was carried out in Poona or was it an actual experiment that was done in the river Hooghly?

Was the agreement signed with the Military Government of Bangladesh on the basis of the findings of our own model experiment or was the actual experiment carried out in the river Hooghly taken into consideration? And on the basis of that, has this agreement been justified?

I also want to know from the Government—is it in any way an improvement upon the agreement that was reached in 1975 with Bangladesh?

Also I want to know from the Government—is there any technologically, scientifically or nationally or internationally accepted norm of sharing the Bangladesh water and on the basis of that, this recent pact has been entered into? I also want to know from the Government—was there any commitment on behalf of the previous Government when they entered into a pact in 1975, on the basis of which this Government felt obliged to enter into an agreement with Bangladesh? It has been said that there is an interim agreement. I want to know whether it can be treated as a final agreement. I also want to know from the Government whether they can justify the sacrifices of our short term interests in protecting the Calcutta Port by this agreement instead of by a longterm solution in the matter of distribution of Ganga water with Bangladesh?

I also want to know whether the Government has really come to any kind of long-term solution in regard to the distribution of water from Ganga with India. I shall myself try to answer all these questions that I have raised. But, before I answer them, I will once again say that this agreement is a political agreement, and the statement that has been made by the hon. Prime Minister is also nothing but a political apologia in defence of a political policy of appearing the Military Government in Bangladesh.

Sir, I know when Babuji was in Calcutta he remarked that it seemed everybody claims to be expert on hydrology. And our Prime Minister said that all Bengalis are emotional people and it is no wonder there has been universal criticism in West Bengal against the recent pact on Farakka.

Well, Calcutta is in the heart of West Bengal. They may be emotionally upset or exercised but Sir, Calcutta Port is not the port of Bengal it is really the economic lung of Eastern India. On its trade, industry and commerce of at least ten States of Eastern India depends. Export and Import trade of Nepal and Bhutan depends exclusively on Calcutta Port. Further, Sir, one third population of the metropolis Calcutta are those Indians who had not their birth in the soil of Bengal. 72 per cent of the labour population there are the Indians who moved to West Bengal in seeking employment there. Therefore, if anybody says that the Farakka issue is the issue of West Bengal only, it is wrong. It is a national issue. That national issue has exercised the mind of West Bengal people because Calcutta is situated in the heart of West Bengal.

Sir, the need for Farakka Barrage was felt by everybody when Calcutta Port was facing extinction. This question exercised the mind of not only our Government but also the pre-Independence Government.

Sir, in the early part of this century, out of 365 days for 250 days the Calcutta port was workable, that is, ships with 26 feet draft movement could come to the Port for 250 days in a year. In 1930 this number came down to 200 days a year and in 1956 it became 180 days a year. In 1970 it was merely 50 days a year. Why is it so? It is because the upland flow of water was decreasing. There are fifteen sand-bars and crossings. There is no upland flow of Ganga water in the Hooghly and as a result thereof, there is sand-bar formation. The salinity has increased twelve times near Palta. It was this reason which caused anxiety to our government and earlier governments also, before 1946. There were five committees which

were set up; I do not want to go into the history of these developments. Each committee recommended additional quantum of discharge of water from Ganga so that flushing of the sand could be made possible. It is known to everybody that Murshidabad was a Muslim majority district and Khulna was a Hindu majority district. Still Cecil Radcliffe gave Khulna to the then Pakistan and Murshidabad to India. The whole reason was that without this arrangement Calcutta Port could not be protected.

A number of expert committees were there and I shall come to them later. I want to know from the government whether it is a fact that since January 1977 not a single hydrological expert was consulted by the government whenever they met their counterpart in Bangla Desh. Either it was a politician or some IAS secretary who had not had an iota of expertise in hydrology who looked into this matter. But their counterparts in Bangla Desh were assisted each and every time by hydrological experts and scientists; it is they who represented their delegation. It is a fact that the government was giving a very misleading statement which has created a wrong impression? Both the Prime Minister and Babuji more than once said that only for ten days they have agreed to a discharge of 20,000 cusecs from Farakka. It is absolutely wrong; it is contrary to the data they have given. They are giving in this statement that from April 11 to May 10, 20,000-21,000 cusecs of discharge was there.

In the Pune Hydrological Research station two experiments were conducted to find out some data: if this discharge is allowed for this period only, what will be the extent of silting. It was found that the extent of silting would be 1.7 million tonnes. This is a faulty and fallacious way of deciding. Because siltation or desiltation does not depend upon merely ten days of flow. It is a gradual process, continuous process. It is a process all over the area and it depends upon the pattern of discharge of water all along the year. Therefore, in the Pune experiment, when the figure for the whole year was fed into computer with all the variables, it was found that nearly 2.6 or 2.7 million tonnes of deposit would be there, if this type of agreement was entered into. This figure was before the government. I have been told that these figures had been suppressed. When there was a discussion with the Bangladesh government, those figures were not taken into consideration.

14.00 hrs.

Pershaps to create an impression that these figures are not dependable, there is a sentence in the statement made by the Prime Minister that "Hydrology is not an exact science". Is there any science which

[Shri Samar Guha]

is exact? Even mathematics is not as exact as it was earlier, because you have to start with certain presumptions or axioms. They only wanted to justify themselves why they had ignored the Poona Model Laboratory data and its finding which showed that if you enter into this kind of agreement, it will have disastrous consequences on Calcutta Port. This is not all. There is much more than that. You may argue that this was a model laboratory experiment. But there had been actual real experiments in the very bed of Hooghly. In the 1975 agreement, first there was 11,000 cusecs discharge. But after two or three months, this quantum was increased to 36,000 to 40,000 cusecs. It was increased during 1975 to 1976 and it was found that there was a removal of the silt to the extent of more than 12 million tonnes. If this process was allowed to be continued, the Hooghly channel would have been saved and within 10 or 15 years there would have been no problem at all. But in 1976 and 1977, the quantum of discharge was changed to fifty-fifty. The minimum quantum was 27,000 to 32,000 cusecs. You are talking about 20,000 cusecs. Even when the fluctuation was 27,000 to 32,000 cusecs, the result was that there was again serious re-silting and also that the navigable channel was shifted by 200 feet. I know it may be difficult for the hon. Minister to understand it and reply. But Babuji repeatedly said that he was a B.Sc. student. I wanted Babuji to be here today. Babuji negotiated the 1977 pact. It was Babuji who got the Farakka agreement prepared and Mr. Barnala just signed on the dotted line. I ask Babuji, on what basis has it been done? Computers do not fail. All the variables were taken into consideration by the Poona Hydrological Laboratory and experiments, conducted with the help of computers, have shown that there will be disastrous consequences if this pattern of sharing of water either for lean months or for the whole year is taken into consideration. What to speak of the model experiment? I just now said that the actual experiment conducted in 1975 and 1976 showed that if a discharge of 36,000 to 40,000 cusecs was maintained, there was removal of silt to the extent of 12 million tonnes. Within 10 years Calcutta Port would have been brought to its original health of the thirties, where, in a year, 200 ships of a depth of 20 feet could handle the trade in the Calcutta Port. It is very difficult to understand the commonsense—what to speak of the scientific or technological sense—behind it.

Now dare you ignore the scientific data? Was there any tangible data or not? You signed the agreement with Bangladesh—but for what reason? I want an answer from the hon. Minister, about the effect of the model experiment, and actual experiment down the river Hooghly in 1975

and 1976. (Interruptions) I have already said that it is creating a mistaken impression as if only for ten days, 20,000 cusecs of water will be discharged. I will show the data. I have mentioned about all this. I want to know from the hon. Minister, did you find any tangible experiment anywhere or any data? How did you arrive at the conclusion that 20,000 cusecs discharge of water through the lean months would enable Calcutta Port to preserve its navigability—i.e. the navigability of river Hooghly?

I know that the Government have taken recourse to a statement made by Dr. K.L. Rao in Lok Sabha on 16th August 1972. What is the statement of Dr. Rao? He took advantage of certain statements made by Mr. Man Singh's expert committee. That expert committee on the river Hooghly and the improvement of its head-water supply, submitted its report in October 1952. It fixed the discharge of water from the feeder canal of Ganga at 20,000 cusecs. In the same statement, Dr. Rao agrees that Mr. Man Singh had his doubts. He said that, that experiment was not fool-proof. In the same statement, he had referred to the smallness of scale of the model. At that time, the process of experiment—had not been perfected. There was no feeding of the computer with data viz. questions and answers. The computer, or the proto-type, in the modern sense, was not available. Therefore, in the same statement on the Man Singh Committee report, it was said:

“The smallness of the scale of the models made it difficult for the research station at Poona to determine the minimum dry water discharge required to maintain the river in the region.”

In April 1960, Dr. Rao, while presenting the report of the Farakka Barrage, laid the scheme of discharge of water throughout the year, where he mentioned that right from 15th March to 15th May, upto 20,000 cusecs were available. But he again made it conditional. It was not a fool proof or a five-year conclusion. In his statement, he said:

“The suggested operational programme based on the available hydrological data will have to be further examined and improved, with the help of more data that will be subsequently collected and will be tested at the Central Water Power Research Station, Poona.....”

DR. K.L. RAO agreed :

“In the last few years, the controversy regarding the quantum of water to be

let down in the feeder canal during the lean months of the mid-March and mid-May has been going on."

On the basis of that, what was his final conclusion? In the same statement he says:

"The exact requirements of water are based and determined by observation of proto-type itself. It is, therefore, decided to conduct the following procedure for operation of Farakka Project."

Then he concluded:

"For five years after the water is let down in the feeder canal, the feeder canal will carry the full discharge of 40,000 cusecs throughout the year, including the lean months."

Therefore, it was not only a travesty of truth but, I should say, misleading the House, misleading the country and playing on the gaudious ground. They have just taken Man Singh's Report, which was a very tentative report, a report of 1952 based only on a proto-type experiment, and they have avoided all the statements that were made by Dr. K.L. Rao, where he had categorically stated that, for at least five years, experiments should be made throughout the year, including the lean period, with 40,000 cusecs of water.

This is not the opinion of only Dr. K. L. Rao. Thereafter, Government invited national and international experts to determine the quantum of discharge of water from Farakka so as to preserve the Calcutta Port. It is known to you that Dr. Hanson, a hydrological expert of international repute from West Germany, who is also consultant to other international bodies, was invited to give his advice. When Man Singh's data was produced before him, first he agreed that 20,000 cusecs may be sufficient but, immediately, he added a rider "I have to go into further experiments, make further experiments because I want further data, real data". He suggested getting data from the river itself. On the basis of that experiment, he immediately said that 46,000 to 48,000 cusecs would be the minimum, not the optimum, of water.

Again, in 1960 or 1962, another international expert from Netherlands, a very well known hydrologist, Dr J.J. Droukers was invited. Let me quote what he said:

"super-imposing corresponding velocity in it during the period together with the changes in the periods of the floods and ebb, it is seen that the discharge of the order of 50,000 cusecs need be maintained. However, taking into conventional

allowance the plus-minus 10 per cent of such computation it would appear that... a discharge of the order of 45,000 cusecs would be necessary."

Again, the Government took the opinion of another Indian expert, a very well-known expert, Dr. G.V. Joglekar, Director of the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona. What was his opinion?

He said:

"I consider that 40,000 cusecs from the Farakka Barrage with the measure mentioned (he recommended some river training measures also), the 1936 condition will be restored. Though assessment of the required discharge is of the order of 46,000 cusecs against 40,000 cusecs expected from the Farakka Barrage, I do not consider that a small reduction in the available discharge will have any harmful effect, as the headwater will be relatively silt-free."

From 46,000 to 40,000 cusecs—he refers only to a reduction from the upper limit, not the lower limit.

Mr. A. C. Mitra, Chairman of the Technical Advisory Committee, Farakka Project, had also examined this controversial issue and stated:

"Under the present river conditions, headwater discharge of 40,000 cusecs will be necessary during the non-freshed season to neutralise the landward drift of sediments throughout the tidal portion of the river. This effect could be expedited with a discharge of the order of 45,000 cusecs or so from Farakka through the feeder canal to the Bhagirathi-Hooghly during the non-freshed season, particularly in the first few years of the operation."

Why did Government invite the opinions of all these experts, why did they spend so much money, why did they go into experiments and get the opinions not only of national but even international experts, and then throw them into the dust bin? The opinion of a gentleman Minister and a gentleman ICS Secretary is considered more important on the scientific and technological aspects than the opinion of experts and has been taken into consideration jeopardising the future not only of the Calcutta Port, but the future of the economy of the whole of eastern India, and for that matter of the whole country.

What is the basis of sharing the waters? Throughout the year India will get 37.3 to 45 per cent and Bangla Desh 62.7 to 55 per cent. What is the criterion that made us agree to this kind of sharing of the waters?

[Shri Samar Guha]

The Ganga river flows for 1,570 miles in India and only 88 miles within Bangladesh; 94.7 of the irrigation potential and 94 per cent of the population of the Ganga basin are in India; 90 per cent of the main Ganga channel lies in India. Is there any international river or agreement anywhere where the lower riparian country, having less than 5 to 10 per cent of that water, claiming the major share of the water at the cost and risk and danger of crippling the major port of the other country? The port of Calcutta is still handling 45 per cent of your exports and 31 per cent of your imports. It was the first port of India, but due to navigational hazards now, it has been reduced to the fifth position. There are many rivers flowing through different countries of the world, but such a kind of unequal sharing is completely unparalleled in the world.

You may say, well, Bangladesh has been historically ours; we were brethren; just for 30 years, we were separated from one another; if there is a necessity of Bangladesh, why should we not sacrifice ourselves? Is this argument justifiable?

When Bangladesh was in Pakistan, in 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1968, there had been meetings between the representatives of India and Bangladesh on the question of sharing of Ganga waters. At that time, the Farakka project was to be constructed. In early 1960, the quantum of water required by them was only 3,500 cusecs; in late 1960, it jumped to 18,000 cusecs. In 1961, it came to 29,000 cusecs; in 1962, it further increased to 32,000 cusecs and, in 1968, it jumped to 49,000 cusecs. There has been so much of a quantum jump. You look at the quantum jump. What does it mean? If they were really serious, could there be such a type of quantum jump from 3,500 cusecs in 1960 to 49,000 cusecs in 1968, just in eight years?

What is the international opinion? There is a thousand million acre ft. water from the mighty rivers of Padma, Brahmaputra and Megna emptying into the Bay of Bengal annually. At that time, Bangladesh was in Pakistan. Pakistan could tap this stupendous waste of a thousand million acre ft. water. It was known to everybody. The problem of Bangladesh was not the problem of this Barrage but the problem of flood control. It was also the problem of navigability, not the problem of salinity. This is the World Bank report where they have said that if a withdrawal of this order, that is, 40,000 cusecs from the river system of Bangladesh could cause no excessive salinity, the withdrawal of 40,000 cusecs at Farakka would have practically no effect on the river system of Bangladesh.

Not only that. There can be no question of salinity in Bangladesh; there is no question of irrigation problem. It is a question of flood control. There is no question of lack of water there. The only question may be; what about the movement of ships? Is it not known to you that beyond Golan, there is no mechanised ship lying between Farakka and Golan? What is the justification? Is that, in a way, we are jeopardising the interests of Bangladesh? We are not doing that. In no way, we are jeopardising the interest of Bangladesh. About the problem of salinity, no; about the problem of irrigation, no; about the problem of flood control, it is just the reverse; about the navigation problem, no. It is an international opinion, the World Bank's opinion.

Then, yet, what is the reason of entering into an agreement which will jeopardise our interest, ending the future of Calcutta port. Giving the water only to satisfy a military regime, to have a smile with a military cap, when the gentlemen is coming here, to have his smile in Delhi, is really baffling for me to understand. It has been said that we had no alternative, but to honour the commitment made in 1975. I have no love for that lady, the empress of Emergency, who entered into that pact with Bangladesh. But it will be wrong to say that the committed India to any kind of thing. There was no necessity for asking the permission of Bangladesh for commissioning of Farakka project. There is no international obligation. Nowhere in any country of the world where any such kind of a dam was prepared, there was any necessity for getting the permission of the lower riparian country, whose share of water is less than ten percent, five or seven percent. Yet out of the goodness and friendship with Bangladesh Government, they entered into a certain pact for a few months from 11,000 cusecs to 16,000 cusecs. It was said that it was a tactical move to allow in a friendly way for the commissioning of the Farakka barrage. Then, what happened? After just a few months, the quantum of discharge was increased. I have already said that it was 36,000 to 46,000 cusecs in 1975-76. I have already mentioned about its result. It would, therefore, be wrong to say that we had any previous commitment to Bangladesh. It was only one year's commitment. We had no previous commitment with Bangladesh, from which we could not disentangle ourselves. We have ourselves, of our own eagerness to appease the military regime taken the decision. I would like to ask; is it in any way an improvement on the 1975 pact? That was only for one year.

Secondly, there was a clause of joint survey, observation and comparison of the data of what will be the result of the flow.

I do not want to go into that pact. There, although it was agreed that for commissioning of Farakka, this much amount of water will be there, yet what was said and I quote]:

"The two Prime Minister took note of the fact that Farakka barrage project would be commissioned before the end of 1974."

It was not a conditional agreement. They agreed that India has a right to commission of its own, but it was only a friendly gesture with that Government that they agreed for the time being to releasing 11,000 to 16,000 cusecs of water for six months.

Again, it is said that it is an interim pact. What you have entered into— is that an interim pact? The pact is for five years and the survey result would be available within three years. Earlier, it was only for one year and the survey was to be done each year. Is it an interim agreement? It may so happen that within five years the things may go far away. By that time, Calcutta port may not only dwindle and collapse, but it will perish and perishing of the Calcutta port would mean perishing of the West Bengal and perishing of the West Bengal would amount to perishing of the economic lungs of Eastern India.

If it is an interim pact and if you can extricate yourself before five years, what face will you have in international affairs? Earlier, when the pact was for one year, it was understandable, but one cannot understand this five years' interim pact. If you extricate yourself from this pact, upto now all the international opinion, World Bank and others were lending support to India for its claim to 46,000 cusecs of water, their opinion will be reversed.

* Then, is it a long term solution? It may be said that in view of our expectations of a long-term solution, we have sacrificed our short-term interests. What is the long-term solution? Is it Ganga-Brahmaputra linkage and joint survey? They have refused; you could not even make them agree to what Mujib agreed, that is, a joint survey of the effect of the discharge as will be apportioned between India and Bangladesh. What will be the effect on the Padma channel and also the Hooghly channel? You have failed to make them agree even to what they agreed to in 1975. In 1975 they agreed to a joint survey, observation, comparison and analysis of the data on the basis of which the character of the pact will be changed. This year they have not agreed. But agreed to what?

3 years. I know it is for 3 years. But it is not a joint observation. But if on the basis of the data made on a joint survey of their own... Whether those data will be cooked up data or not, God alone knows.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am concluding.

About the Ganga-Brahmaputra linkage, they have not made any firm commitment. Within 3 years they will make a survey. Only just a survey. Just talk and talk. A talkie-talkie business will be there for 3 years. After 3 years Bangladesh will see. There may not be any Ganga-Brahmaputra linkage even if you want. Then what will happen? It will take 10-15 years. By that time the Calcutta port will be finished.

About the catchment in the upper region, is it possible? Would you be able to get water from the Kosi? For the last 10-15 years they have been trying to persuade Nepal to allow one of the tributaries flow into the Ganga to have a catchment— there and from that catchment to increase the discharge of water into the Farakka area. Could you do it? Nepal is there and it will not allow. For how many years you have been trying? 10-15 years. Even then you could not persuade Nepal to get into a single agreement to enter into an agreement to form a catchment so as to feed the Ganga for augmenting the Farakka discharge. That you cannot do. Therefore, this also is again a day dream that sacrifices our immediate interests of the Calcutta port. We have not opened up any possibility of a long-term solution.

I will conclude with one single sentence. It was not a sincere agreement based on technological or scientific data, I will call it a bankruptcy of our intelligence. But I know the agreement is not based either on technological or scientific data. They have their data. They have deliberately ignored it. It was one gentleman Minister and one gentleman IAS Secretary. You will know that not a single hydrological expert since January 1977 was allowed to enter into any kind of delegation or enter into any kind of talk. I would ask. Mr C. C. Patel—after January 1977 did he participate in any of the discussions? Is he a hydrologist? Is he not a Civil Engineer, a graduate civil engineer who has no knowledge of hydrology at all?

Then I will again say. We have misunderstood the military regime of Mr. Zia-Ur-Rahman. We have tried to placate and appease him. What has

[Shri Samar Guha]

result? Even the ink had not dried up in your Farakka agreement but within a few days, the gentleman-General, Mr. Zia-Ur-Rahman made a statement to the BBC correspondent where he accused India that India had its hand in the recent coup in Bangladesh. This is the reward of your appeasement of a military regime in Bangladesh, we have got. Yet you did not hesitate to offer in the form of a statement based not on any scientific or technological justification but just only a political apologia for your policy of political appeasement of a military regime in Bangladesh.

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That this House do consider the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 14th November, 1977 regarding the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on sharing of the Ganga Waters at Farakka and on augmenting its flow."

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted namely :—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 14th November, 1977 regarding the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on sharing of the Ganga Waters at Farakka and on augmenting its flow, recommends to the Government of India to take the following steps :—

- (a) to regulate the quantity of Ganga waters sought to be diverted from the main flow through various up stream projects already executed or to be executed in future in order to ensure the maximum availability of head water flow at Farakka to meet the minimum needs of flow during the lean months considered necessary for the survival of Calcutta Port;
- (b) to augment the flow at Farakka;
- (c) to prepare a comprehensive greater Ganga Basin Scheme with the object of augmenting flow of water at Farakka ;

(d) to move the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to review the needs of water for the two countries every year; and

(e) to ensure the survival of the Calcutta Port and its all out improvement in the interest of the entire nation."

(1)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore) : I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 14th November, 1977 regarding the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on sharing of the Ganga Waters at Farakka and on augmenting its flow, disapproves the Agreement as being inadequate for supplying water to Bhagirathi so as to save the Calcutta Port." (2)

Sir, Prof. Samar Guha earlier has moved his motion and made a very detailed survey of the background of the Farakka Barrage Agreement signed between our country and Bangladesh, very recently.

Before going into the details, I must state, at the out-set, that for whatever has happened, I shall not blame the two honourable gentlemen sitting on the Treasury Benches, who are representing the Government, in this discussion namely Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee and Shri Surjit Singh Barnala because, unfortunately, they were at no stage, seriously involved in the Farakka Barrage negotiations. So, it is not surprising that they will not have much knowledge nor such sentiments associated with the Farakka negotiations.

I also want to state emphatically that though newspapers had called this agreement as a sell-out for political purposes and though they called this agreement as a black agreement, they had no intention of questioning the motives of those who have signed this agreement. Possibly what they have done was to their best intentions and the purest possible motives. But, what has come out as the outcome of that is that the interests of the Calcutta Port, the interests of West Bengal, the interests of hundred million people who are being starved by the Calcutta Port in its hinterland have been bartered away and Shri Samar Babu was very correctly pointed out that it was for getting a smile out of the military regime. Let me make it quite clear

that I have gone through the Prime Minister's statement very carefully and also I have gone through the agreement reached very carefully. There is no economic or technical consideration that was shown with regard to this agreement. In fact, the Prime Minister himself in his statement on the 14th November, has said :

"The hon'ble Members would also appreciate that the negotiations involved not only the sharing of waters between the two countries—nor only augmentation of its flows—but also the political imperative of improving relations with our closest neighbour, which is an acid test of the effectiveness and credibility of our entire foreign policy."

But, this acid test of our credibility of our foreign policy is to prove that you are a very good negotiator, you are very fast in signing agreement to prove that you are very peace-loving. But, you have not gone into the technical consideration; you have not also gone into the interests of the Calcutta Port. This agreement on the sharing of the Ganga waters at the Farakka Barrage was to sell away our rights with or without intentions. If I may say so, that was not on a technical consideration as to how much of water does Bangladesh need from the Ganga. Bangladesh will need only 6,500 cusecs—5,000 cusecs for the Barrage and the rest for Ganga Kabadat Project. What you have given is this. You have given them in the leanest period—April-May 62-5 percent of the water which amounts to 55,000 cusecs in the leanest season. Out of this, 37,000 and odd cusecs of water will flow down the Ganga which will not serve the interests of Calcutta Port and it will not serve the entire port but it will serve the interests of Military Junta, the political interests; they are torturing the people of Bangladesh. This is what the agreement amounts to.

So, Sir, as Samar Babu had very aptly pointed out, this is not based on the technical advice. I may remind here that when this country was partitioned, I was one of those unfortunate victims of that partition. It was Shri Radcliffe, who drew the map of India. He divided India. And he awarded Murshidabad District to India though Murshidabad was a muslim majority district, instead of giving that Hindu-majority district of Khulna to India. Murshidabad was awarded to India. Even the judge, Radcliffe had no knowledge about the Calcutta Port. That was why he wanted that the place of Farakka should fall within the Bengal and not in Bangladesh. This was the judgment of that British Judge who had no knowledge of the Indian

conditions but who had only read the report given by different experts. The problems of this port were studied as early as 1953 by Sir Authur Cotton and were continued by Vernon Harcourt in 1896, by Mr. Reak in 1913, by the Stevenson-Moore Committee in 1916-1919, by Sir William Willcocks in 1930, by Mr. T.M.Oag in 1939, by Mr. A. Webster in 1946 and by Mr. Walter Hensen in 1957 among others who gave this decision. He had in mind these reports. We have not had the consideration of going through all these reports. If I may say so, the Administration which began the negotiation for Farakka has changed, the political leadership has changed but two people have remained unchanged, namely, one is Babuji, who is the Defence Minister and who as Food and Agriculture Minister earlier conducted the negotiations. The second is the Foreign Secretary who continues to be the same though the change in the Government.

Sir, I have a copy of the excerpt of the speech of our Foreign Secretary made at the United Nations when Bangladesh tried to internationalise the issue. The Foreign Secretary had said in that speech that less than 40,000 cusecs of water still can not solve the problem of Calcutta port. He was not then talking through his head. In fact, he was only repeating what the experts had said earlier that nothing less than 40,000 cusecs can save the Calcutta Port.

Sir, it is not a question of saving the Calcutta Port alone. In the Calcutta Port traffic has gone down from 11 million tonnes to 7.5 million tonnes in 1974-75. It relates to the whole ecological plans in the lower reaches of Ganga. Unless fresh water comes into Ganga every day salinity of the water goes up. Formerly ships used to ply upto Allahabad. Now in the upper reaches of Ganga there is no navigability. Sir, it is not only a question of survival of Calcutta Port or for that matter people of Calcutta where 8 million people live but it is also the question of survival of the economy of India. We have bartered away Farakka for the sake of having a good agreement. I know in international agreements it sometimes happens that we have to give and take.

Farakka barrage was not constructed for political reasons. When the work was taken up on this project in 1962 the considerations were economic. At no time had the then Pakistan Government agreed to building the barrage. It was only in 1974 when the friendly Government of Sheikh Mujib was established in Bangladesh that we could come to an agreement that the Farakka barrage could be commissioned. So, if this whole barra e

[Shri Saugata Roy]

was constructed for economic reasons how can the political considerations or the question of improving relations with our neighbour or the acid test for effectiveness and credibility do come up now? I do not know. Does this agreement promise anything for the future? It promises only one thing, that is, in the leanest period—April-May—when Calcutta port would need 40,000 cusecs of water it will get only 20,000 cusecs of water. The tidal bores which formerly used to happen for only 10 days have increased to 160 days and hydrologists say that in five years it will be 200 days. No ships will ply in the port of Calcutta. In 1936 ships upto a draft of 26 feet were coming into the Calcutta port; now even ships of 18 feet draft could not come into the Calcutta port. There is no future. This agreement does not spell out anything for the future. The Prime Minister's statement says that it is a short term sacrifice. The statement says:

"We have accepted the short term sacrifice involved in the arrangement for sharing because it is also linked to measures for finding a solution to the long-term problem."

What is the solution to the long term problem that the government has in mind? Before this agreement was signed word had leaked out when Babuji came back on April 18th, Bangla Desh had said: we will talk about Farakka only if you talk about giving back those political refugees who are there in Meghalaya. It was agreed that the political refugees would be driven out. We hoped that we would get the grace of the military regime but we did not get it. Our Prime Minister met Zia while in London on June 9. There also was the same talk. Jia said: give back our refugees and those people who are against our undemocratic regime and we will talk. At that time word leaked out that only 20,000 cusecs of water would be available. On behalf of my party, as a worried citizen of Bengal, I met the Prime Minister on the 12th, 18 days before the agreement was signed and the Prime Minister told us: you have your patience; we will see that the best interests of West Bengal and India will be served. An all-party delegation of West Bengal met the Prime Minister. When the Prime Minister of the country assures the delegation, when he says that if you create a row over this, my hands will be weakened, nobody takes to political agitation. We did not take to political agitation. What did we get? 20,000 in the lean months after spending 150 crores and 13 yrs. No ships will come to Calcutta. I request Mr. Vajpayee to come to the port of Calcutta and see how a port which was the

second biggest port in India has now come to occupy the 5th position. In five years it will go down to the 10th position. You will see how the city is dying, how the port is dying, how a city is sick, a city which has already been hit by the truncation of the country, how it has been hit by natural calamities and how it is dying and then he can tell me. We are not interested in taking acid test for our foreign policy. It is not my purpose to impute motives; we do not want to weaken our leaders' hands in international negotiations by saying that they acted under pressure. I say that they acted in haste to prove that their foreign policy was sound; they acted in haste to save the military regime which is on its last legs in Bangla Desh and sacrificed the interest of the port of Calcutta, the state of West Bengal and the whole of the eastern region. It has not been the practice in this House to disapprove international treat and for reasons which I mentioned I have given a substitute motion calling for the disapproval of the treaty though I know that it is not the practice in this House. It is to record my disapproval as a citizen of West Bengal of this treaty which in future years will strangle our state to death.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, I rise to participate in the discussion with a full sense of responsibility but with deep anguish in my heart. While laying the copy of the agreement on Farakka on the Table of the House on 14th November, 1977, the Prime Minister said that the problem must be seen as non-partisan national issue. We also want to do it. But when we find that the State Governments vitally concerned with this matter were not consulted at all and were not taken into confidence, we feel that the larger national interest was not kept in mind. We yield to none in our keenest desire to have the most cordial and friendly relations with the people of Bangladesh. We feel that bilateral issues should be solved by bilateral discussions and negotiations and agreements. That is why we were concerned when an attempt was made to internationalise the issue, which would not have been to the benefit of either country. We also realise that this agreement cannot be undone and it is not that we ask for the scrapping of the agreement. But it is my duty to place before the House and through it before the country the real problems that have to be faced as a result of this agreement, because we feel that it is the duty and responsibility of the entire nation to find out a solution and to act speedily and with seriousness and sincerity. Otherwise, if West Bengal dies, the rest of India will not survive. But at the end of the discussion, we will have to ask ourselves, and I hope our esteemed Foreign Minister will answer, as to at what cost

and what effect has this agreement been arrived at. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 16th August 1962 said:

"If the port of Calcutta goes, where will the city of Calcutta be?"

Even our present Prime Minister said in the House the other day:

"No one in India can Minimise the importance of this port for the city of Calcutta and for the economy of the entire eastern region on which depend a vast segment of our population."

We wonder whether these hard facts were kept in mind, because we find these are not reflected in the agreement. We have necessarily to say that these facts were not borne in mind. During the long three decades of Congress regime in this country, we have found that the development of the eastern region has remained an anathema to the powers that be. We have been charged with emotionalism. I am not ashamed to be an emotional person. But when we feel that people who have given the National Anthem to this country have received only national apathy, if not antipathy, surely we have some grievance. I demand that the Central Government should give due regard to the problems of the eastern region and provide for its speedy development. Shri Samar Guha described Calcutta port as the economic lung. I would describe the River Hooghly as the very lifeline of the people of the eastern region. Our real and genuine apprehension is that as a result of this agreement, this lifeline may be snapped. Therefore, this is not just a mere matter of bilateral agreement between two countries. We have no enmity with the people of Bangladesh, but what was the object behind the project of Rs. 156 crores—as it was thought of, and implemented? I want the Minister to reply; was the Farakka barrage project formulated, conceived and carried out for the purpose of saving the Calcutta Port—or not? Was it not the main object for spending Rs. 156 crores? According to your political considerations, you have entered into an agreement; but I would have understood it if, in this lengthy statement of the Prime Minister, that fact had really been adverted to. I am not entering here into the question whether an international issue like this should be discussed here or not. We have our reservations, not on the basis of considerations of external relations, but from the point of view of saving a large number of people of this country; and since the Prime Minister has agreed that it is a vital thing, and that the future of the Calcutta Port is vital for the economy of the country, how can you completely ignore the practical aspect? I do not wish to go into great details; but it is necessary, and it is my duty to draw the attention of the House to this. The Prime

Minister himself has said the other day that the Farakka barrage project has been designed mainly for the protection and improvement of the Calcutta Port. I should have thought that it was wholly so. The sum total of the situation is that our country has provided the entire cost of Rs. 156 crores, for this project which will neither protect nor improve the Calcutta Port. This is not the feeling of the people of this country, of West Bengal or of the eastern region alone. We have been told for the last 100 years that unless there is a discharge from the upland into the river Hooghly, the port cannot be saved; and this was not a political point of view. This was the unanimous view of international experts, as also of our national experts. The reason is this. Owing to the diversion of the main flow of the Ganga into the Padma, less and less water flowed into the river Hooghly, from the Ganga, via Bhagirati. I am reading from a report of the West Bengal Government:

"This has caused progressive deterioration of the Hooghly. During the 3 monsoon months, the drift of the silt and sediment brought down by the monsoon flow, is sea-ward. During the remaining 9 months, when there is no up-land discharge, the flood tides from the sea which become strong, re-distribute the material to the upper reaches, where it accumulates."

14.59 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

There have been 11 expert reports, between 1853 and 1930; and the unanimous decision has been that 40,000 cusecs were necessary and that there has to be some availability of water from the uplands. It is very important to note that dredging of the river bed alone will not be sufficient to protect it.

15 hrs.

This is very important. They felt that improvement by dredging had reached its limit and all of them thought that adequate head-water supply to the navigation channel by diversion from the Ganga could provide the only remedial measures. Then, that happened? In 1948, the Central Board of Transport initiated the Ganga Barrage (Farakka Barrage) investigation for improvement of the head-water supply to the Hooghly for the benefit of the Port of Calcutta. On 22nd February 1957, Dr. Walter Hensen, a German engineer of international repute on tidal hydraulics, came to this country at the invitation of the Government of India in connection with the Farakka Barrage studies and he was asked to give a report. He fully recommended the proposal for construction of a Barrage across the Ganga. The Farakka Barrage Project was based on Dr. Walter Hensen's report and the project was taken up for implementation some time in 1963.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

In January 1962 the Calcutta Port Commissioners set up a specialised Hydraulic Department and they also gave a report. Then followed the study by the Central Water and Power Research Station of Poona, followed by Dr. Walter Hensen in 1967, by Dr. D. V. Joglekar, Director, Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, in 1968, by Dr. J. J. Dronkers the Chief of Hydraulic Research, Government of Netherlands in December 1968, by the Director, River Research Institute, West Bengal, in March 1969, by Shri A. C. Mitra, Chairman, Technical Advisory Committee, Farakka Barrage Project. Again Dr. Walter Hensen was consulted in 1961 and he categorically stated that a supply of the order of somewhat higher than 40,000 cft. is needed throughout the year to reverse the process of sending up ship route to Calcutta Harbour.

All these studies, investigations and conclusions have been unanimous. So far as their recommendation is concerned, it is that 40,000 cusecs was the minimum quantity that was required. This was not some *ad hoc* idea that was given by one expert, or by some people of West Bengal without proper study. This is not our figure, this is the figure which has been given from 1948 by experts in this line.

It was evident that the river problem had been investigated thoroughly and for a very long period of time, and the Central Government also had accepted the position and reiterated that there was absolute need for diversion of 40,000 cusecs of Ganga water into the Bhagirathi throughout the year.

The Farakka Project was formulated to achieve, what has been decided by experts as the minimum quantity of water, 40,000 cusecs which has to be diverted. Now the other problem, was in the mean time, various upstream projects were allowed to be sanctioned for diverting the Ganga water. It was to study this problem that a proposal for setting up of the Ganga Basin Water Study Organisation was mooted by the Special Cell in 1956 and Shri K. K. Framji was appointed as the first Chief Engineer by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power in 1956. The purpose of setting up this organisation was to collect dependable discharge data at about 60 sites on the Ganga and its tributaries. This is very important.

I am reading from an article by Mr. Debesh Mukerjee, a well-known expert.

"Another function which this organisation was entrusted with was to examine the proposals for withdrawal of

Ganga water, and if need be, to propose practicable adjustments in the pattern of irrigation for the upstream projects for minimising the consumptive water requirements of the proposed projects in the critical months of minimum flow in the Ganga. Such adjustments were very much necessary for the maximum conservation of the supplies of the Ganga.

For some unknown reasons, the above practice of keeping a control on the consumptive use of Ganga waters above Farakka was radically changed in the late sixties. By 1969-70, when the completion of the Farakka Barrage—the largest of its kind in the world—was very much in sight, the same Ganga basin organisation in the Ministry of Irrigation was actively engaged in clearing quietly some major projects for large-scale diversion....."

This is very important. Here no international question is involved. It is a question of diverting water for purposes of use in other States. And that was done after the Farakka Barrage scheme had been approved and implemented.

The article continues:

"...large-scale diversion of waters from some major tributaries of the Ganga, as also a large number of medium projects for diversion of waters from the Ganga and its tributaries for consumptive use during the dry months."

The hon. Prime Minister said:

"Meanwhile, as the nation has progressed and as agriculture has modernised, the demand for consumptive and non-consumptive use, particularly for irrigation, of the Ganga water has increased and is likely to increase even more rapidly in future. Therefore, rational arrangement for increasing the availability of water through some long-term scheme is imperative for meeting both our upstream and downstream requirements even aside from the needs of Bangladesh."

Therefore, the hon. Prime Minister has admitted that in the upstream irrigation projects a large quantity of Ganga water is being diverted, but there is no proposal as to what is to be done in regard to the diversion of water in the upstream for the other irrigation projects. Now, the result is that today though the Farakka Barrage was brought into existence for the Calcutta port to get this minimum quantity of water it will not get it under the agreement. On the other hand, a large quantity of water is being diverted to the other irrigation projects. We do not want that any State

should suffer for want of irrigation or water facilities, but so far as the Calcutta port is concerned, we cannot save it by digging tubewells while you can have irrigation by proper tubewells. What is the way out?

I do not want to say anything which will create any misunderstanding between our country and Bangla Desh with which we want the best of relations, but my appeal—not only appeal, it is our demand—is that you cannot allow the Calcutta port to die an unnatural death because of the policy that you have adopted. Either you give that water from the Farakka Barrage or you see that the Ganga water reaches up to the mouth of the Bhagirati, the mouth of the Farakka barrage, and that there is greater discharge of water there, so that we can have better results.

The hon. Prime Minister said in his statement in the Lok Sabha:

“Hydrology is not an exact science and, therefore, hydrodynamic model studies are not capable of predicting effects of withdrawal within negligible margins of error.”

Probably it was to meet the possible point, the obvious point, that has been made by experts in this country, unanimously recommending a particular quantum of discharge. It further says:

“However, on the basis of both model experiments and prototype studies of actual effects so far carried out by Indian engineers, it can be stated that the schedule of withdrawals agreed upon in the Agreement, would enable us to arrest further deterioration in the Port of Calcutta and, with the help of such other measures as dredging, river training, prevention of soil erosion, etc. to bring about improvement in the Port.”

Therefore, it is realised and it has been admitted that the flow of water that we will get from the Farakka after this agreement will not be sufficient to keep even the Calcutta Port functioning. Such other measures like, dredging, river training, prevention of soil erosion, etc. are essential steps to be taken. Where is the indication of it?

The hon. Prime Minister, on the other hand, said:

“The improvement of Calcutta Port as a result of headwater supply from the Farakka Barrage is bound to take time and cannot be achieved too quickly.”

What is the solution then? Certainly, I am not disputing for a moment, or doubting for a moment, that the Prime Minister has not got the interest of Calcutta port in mind. I had the occasion to go with an all-party delegation of West Bengal legislators headed by the Minister of Irrigation. When we called on him, he was kind enough to assure us that nothing will be done which will prejudice the interests of Calcutta port. But if he has not been able to do it, how does he propose to save the Calcutta port? The Calcutta port is not a symbol, the Calcutta port is not to be considered in isolation. It is a part of the economy of this country. It is a life-line of the people of this country. We have been asked to make sacrifices and we have made sacrifice for the nation. Let the nation now make sacrifice for us. That is what we only want.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO (Kakinada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Bangladesh in sharing the Ganga waters not only disappointed the entire country but depressed the entire nation. The Farakka Agreement does not just involve the Calcutta port alone. But it involves the entire 600 million people of our country.

The trade from Calcutta used to go through the sea, through the Hooghly river which has a distance of nearly 200 km. The deterioration of the Calcutta port started with the silting of the Hooghly river which is due to the sea tides coming from the south and lack of regular flow coming from the north on account of the sudden change of course of the river Ganga which had been always flowing through the Bhagirathi, started delivering into an other channel, due to a sudden and devastating earthquake in the year 1972.

With that the, decline of the Calcutta port started. I am sorry to say that the traffic handled by the Calcutta port in 1974-75 is just 7.5 million tonnes compared to 11 million tonnes in 1964-65. Calcutta, the biggest city in the country with a population of 8 million people is a commercial nerve centre and an industrial heart of the Eastern India. What is the fate of this great city now? It is dwindling. May I tell you only it served the entire eastern India but it also served the countries, like, Nepal and Bhutan. Several Committee, to be exact, 13 expert committees went into details as to how to rehabilitate this port.

Engineering expert like Sir Arthur Cotton, Vernon Harcourt, Stevenson and Sir William Willcock were of the opinion that dredging and excavation of a new

[Shri M. S. Sanjeevi Rao]

shipping channel was not the answer, but construction of barrage across the Ganges at Farakka was the only answer for rehabilitating this Calcutta Port.

With this historic background and with the full knowledge of not only the then East Pakistan and the present Bangla Desh, but all the world communities, India completed the Farakka Barrage in the year 1975 at a cost of Rs. 156 crores.

We must be proud that our designers have built this great Barrage. The experiments conducted by the Hydraulic Research Laboratories of the Central Water and Power Commission after building the models have proved that our scientists are second to none. Thanks to the resolute and dynamic leadership of the earlier Government, we could get nearly 40,000 cusecs of water in the year 1976. As a result, the port authorities reported that there was no need for dredging the river for thirty miles down the port. The channel itself was stabilised and 26 feet draft was achieved for the whole year. This is exactly what the scientists had predicted after their hydrological tests in the laboratories and this tallied with the results achieved after flushing the Hooghly river to the extent of 40,000 cusecs after building this Farakka barrage.

India is served by three perennial rivers, the Indus, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra and we can call the river Ganges truly Indian, the reason being that the main channel of 1925 kilometers flows through the Indian territory 141 kilometers passes through Bangladesh and only 112 kilometers is the common river boundary. May I emphasise here that the Farakka Barrage is built across river Ganga where 99% of the catchment area of this river lies in India and 94.5% of the ultimate irrigation potential of this river is in India and 94% of the population in the river basin is in India.

Sir, after building this historic Barrage at a cost of Rs. 156 crores mainly to feed the Calcutta Port, what do we get out of this Janata Government agreement? We get only 37.5% of the storage capacity compared to Bangladesh getting about 62.5%. Please remember that we have built this barrage not to stabilise and regulate the water supply to Bangladesh but to feed and rejuvenate the Calcutta port. We just get 20,000 cusecs whereas we need a minimum of 40,000 cusecs to save the Calcutta port.

Now I come to one more main point. It is a pity that the government proclaims that it is not a political problem but a

technical problem. May I ask you? Did you involve any technical man in it? All the negotiations are handled by a bureaucrat. So also if you refresh your memory, in the Indus waters dispute our main spokesman was the Chairman of the Central Water and Power Commission of the Irrigation Ministry. Now we have technically competent technologists but we have not associated them in this matter and suddenly we have made a change from a technically competent technologist to a white-collared bureaucrat and that is why we are in this terribleness.

Then, Sir, did we analyse this problem? What are the exact requirements of Bangladesh and of India? Are we aware that Bangladesh is having enough water resources to divert to their irrigation purposes. You are aware that Bangladesh is not only having Padma, Brahmaputra but the Meghna river also and their tributaries to enhance their water supplies. Are we not aware that the then Pakistan wanted only 2500 cusecs? Are we not aware that the World Bank assessed the requirements of Bangladesh at 5000 cusecs. But with all that what did we do? We give 62.5% of the storage capacity. Now if you go into the details of the Bangladesh's requirements, the Farakka barrage feeds the river Padma and Padma in turn feeds its tributaries, Gorai and Madhumati which feed the three districts with a population of 30 million people. The main requirement of Bangladesh for Ganga waters is for irrigation under the Ganga-Kobadak project, and they need only 1500 cusecs for this purpose and they need another 5000 cusecs to be pumped into Gorai during the lean season and all told it may not be more than 9000 cusecs whereas we have provided them 20,000 cusecs. We drew 35,000 cusecs in 1976. On the other hand what is the requirement of India? On the other hand the river Ganga loons large in the economy and in the socio-economic and cultural life of people in habiting the Ganga basin. The geographical area in India dependent on Ganga waters is nearly 211 million acres. Nearly 250 million people live in this Ganga Basin area. Only one-fifth of the population get the proper irrigation facilities. Now, unfortunately, if we take the distinction that our country has the lowest per capita income in the whole world, then the eastern region has the distinction of having the lowest per capita income in the entire country.

Now, I come to Calcutta Port. You know, Sir, that I have already told that Calcutta Port started declining rapidly with the silting of the Hooghly river. Now it is only handling 7.5 million tons whereas it used to handle half of the foreign trade in the earlier years. Whereas the other ports like Madras, Bombay and Vizag have

doubled their foreign trade and actually, it has come down from the second position in 1961 in the matter of handling of cargo to the fifth position in 1971. In this way, Calcutta port is going down. When we go into the details of the industrial growth in West Bengal, on the eastern sector, we find that the growth rate is deteriorating as compared to the rest of the country mainly due to the inefficiency of the Calcutta port and its dwindling capacity to handle the engineering exports.

According to the Engineering Export Council, they have fixed the target of Rs. 575 crores worth engineering goods for the country. They fixed Rs. 120 crores only for the Eastern India even though they all know that in the whole of India, only in eastern sector, we have all the steel plants located—Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi and a number of engineering concerns are in the eastern India. The share of Eastern India engineering exports in 1975 is only 15% of the total all India exports.

If you check up your memory, in 1966 West Bengal had the distinction of exporting 66% of the engineering goods of India. So, what I am trying to conclude is this. It is because of the Calcutta port's inefficiency the industrial growth of the Eastern India has collapsed. So the flow of 40,000 cusecs of water for the Calcutta Port is a must.

I now come to one more important aspect. With all the sacrifices what do we get from Bangladesh in exchange—not even a commitment for cooperation for connecting Brahmaputra with Ganga. This is very important point which I request the Prime Minister to think about.

If you recollect, in the early fifties, after the partition of India and Pakistan, we had a similar problem like the Farakka, the Indus River dispute. There, with the monetary help of the World Bank, we had a package deal according to which the eastern tributaries Sutlej, Beas and Chanab of the Indus was exclusively given to India and the World Bank and India in turn will help Pakistan to build Mangla Dam and Therbala Dam across the Indus to augment their water supply. I want the Prime Minister that we should also have a similar package deal regarding the Farakka so that Bangladesh Government will construct the link channel connecting Brahmaputra with Ganga. You are all aware that at no time Brahmaputra discharged less than one lakh twenty thousand cusecs. It discharges 2,00 lakhs cusecs in April and it discharges 5 lakhs of cusecs in May. With this fantastic river, once we connect Brahmaputra with Ganga, there won't be any shortage of water. With this present

Farakka agreement, I am absolutely certain that Bangladesh won't move an inch for constructing this link channel until all the three years are over, and we will start all over again. So, Sir, I appeal to you that at least after one year let us negotiate and see that we have this package deal so that Bangladesh agrees to construct this link channel connecting Brahmaputra with Ganga so that and at least after 4 years the efficiency of Calcutta port is improved and return the industrial growth is established in West Bengal thereby creating stability and prosperity in the country.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Chandigarh)
Madam Chairman, today in this House we are not merely discussing the Farakka agreement but also the changing geography and history of the region in the last more than 200 years.

At the outset may I refer to the earthquake of 1962 which changed the geography of this region. Had it not changed the geography of this region, the water of Ganga would have continued to flow in Bhagirathi and Hooghly and there would have been no problem. But when earthquake took place the water started going to the area which is now Bangladesh and it started not merely giving water for crops but also for ecological purposes to the people of Barisal, Pakkawali and Faridpur. If for more than 200 years the area had not been using these waters then to the problem of salinity probably the Government and experts might have found certain solutions which we are now finding through Farakka.

In the meanwhile another geographical change took place. That was in the year 1947 when this area became two countries. In the meanwhile some other historical changes have also taken place. Earlier we were under the British and then India became free. At the time of partition, as my friend have also said, Redcliff carved out a line so that Farakka barrage could come to India and we could build a barrage there so as to save the Calcutta port. Some experts say if Redcliff had been more considerate and had drawn the line 10 miles more East then the Farakka could have been built at a more appropriate place where straight waters could be taken from Ganga to the Bhagirathi. But that did not happen.

Another historical change took place in that area. First it was India, then it became East Pakistan and now it is Bangladesh. Further when Bangladesh was formed there was Banga Bandhu, then came Khandakar Mustaq Ahmed and now there is Gen. Zia. Because of these changes that have taken place sometimes sentiments, emotions, prejudices and

[Shri Krishan Kant]

interests clashed and also some of the things which are being said here and outside would not have been said. It would not have clouded our vision to have a balanced look at the whole situation.

Another historical fact which this Government had to undertake was that Mrs. Gandhi had signed an agreement with Mujib in 1975. Madam Chairman, Shri Samar Guha in his speech has said that this is something which this Government has done to appease the military regime of Bangladesh. May I say that I am not fond of military regimes any where? I am for the establishment of human rights, civil rights in all countries; sometimes we criticise that and we are misunderstood in Bangla Desh. We must make a distinction how the government does its work and how we as a people feel about certain things. Here we are a democratic polity. But a government has to deal with another government. Here we can have our views; we can express our views and demonstrate against some policy. But the government of a capitalist country has to deal with the government of a socialist country; a democratic government deals with a dictatorship and *vice versa*. That is why I am not here to criticise what the earlier regime did or what the new regime did. It is a continuous process. When we deal with a country, we deal with the people of that country. Rulers or governments come and go but it is the people who live, who cultivate the lands, navigate the seas and rivers and who lead their lives and do their work. If we look at this agreement from this point of view, I say that it is an advance from 1975.

I know the problem of the Calcutta port. My friend Samar Guha read out from certain reports and said that experts had said that they needed 46,000 cusecs, 50,000 cusecs or 56,000 cusecs all the year round. When Farakka barrage was constructed the capacity of the canal was kept at only 40,000 cusecs. Even though experts had been saying like this, when Farakka barrage was constructed, technologically they felt that 40,000 cusecs would be needed and so they constructed the canal with a capacity for 40,000 cusecs. There may be other reasons. But the main question is: why was the capacity of the canal kept at 40,000 at that time? Why not 60,000, 45,000 or 50,000 as recommended by experts earlier? The optimum flow required or possible or useful must have been the main consideration at that time.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : The expert's report that 40,000 cusecs of water was needed for the survival of the Calcutta port had nothing to do with....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not interrupt him now; you can have your say when your turn comes.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : The fact is that the canal has been constructed to take 40,000 and it cannot take more water. It means that all the facts and figures read out by Shri Guha and others had become irrelevant when you finally decided in 1960 that we must have a capacity of 40,000 cusecs. Now he read out one part of the speech of Dr. K. L. Rao. After carrying out the tests finally the Ganga barrage project was prepared in 1959 and when the project came up for approval, the Planning Commission observed:

"The Planning Commission had accepted the project as being necessary for the preservation of the port of Calcutta and for its other side benefits. On the basis of general consensus of technical opinion the scheme was technically sound."

Even if there is suspension of the withdrawal from the barrage during March—May, even if there is zero discharge during March—May, the Planning Commission says on the basis of technical expert opinion that the Farakka barrage was the correct thing to be done. They knew this problem at that time. The whole issue must be looked in perspective. When water came for the first time in 1975 after the agreement, the whole of Bengal was happy and Amrit Bazar Patrika said: it was a giant step forward. At the time 11,000 cusecs came. I do not know English, what should we call when 20,000 cusecs came? A Gianter step? We wanted at that time 40,000 cusecs throughout the year. Now we are getting water for 10 months, or 8 or 9 months. So the question is one of two months. We would be happy if we get 40,000 cusecs throughout the year. Calcutta port is most important not only for Bengal but for the whole of India. But we are dealing with the people of Bangladesh. I am not interested in Zia. But the people's emotions are being aroused against India. I would say that this agreement has done one thing. I am not criticising Mrs. Gandhi what the previous regime did was done with the best of intentions. They did what they thought was best for the country. We have also done what we think is best at this time. There is continuity in the formulation. What we could not get for 215 years, we have got for 8 to 10 months in the year. Is it not a gain? It gives water where it was not available before. Another great achievement is it is a bilateral agreement. We refused to sign under international pressure: whether it is the United Nations or non-aligned Muslim conference. Is it not a gain?

I feel it is a very important achievement that we have told Bangladesh that within the next three years, we will have to work out schemes bilaterally. We have not agreed to include Nepal in this. If we are to have reservoirs in Nepal, Nepal should have been a party to it. It is not a party. We have made Bangladesh agree to have a discussion on Brahmaputra-Ganga canal. That is also an achievement. So, this agreement must be looked at in the proper perspective. Now the responsibility rests on the Government of India to see that the spirit of this agreement is fulfilled within the shortest possible time. Another aspect is the long-term view of the whole thing. Previously we could not have a long-term view. Now we can have it.

A psychology had been built up in Bangladesh that they would not accept anything less than 50,000 or 55,000 cusecs. Maulana Bhashani wanted to march to Farakka for demanding 55,000 cusecs. But now because of the reasonable attitude adopted by the Government, of India, they have agreed to a reduced quantum. Also, the obscurantist and reactionary elements in Bangladesh who were always preaching a hate India campaign have been given a set-back by the signing of this agreement. It would depend on the future wisdom—not generosity—of both the governments as to how this agreement is utilised to give a set-back to such elements, so that the friendship between the people of Bangladesh and India may continue, whether the particular governments may remain or not.

The point of Calcutta port has been raised. If we look throughout the world, we find that river ports are losing their credibility. Science and technology have developed so much that there are ships of 80,000 tonnes and more. That is why we have Haldia. Of course, we should not mix up the issues and I want that we should do everything possible for Calcutta port to remain.

I would like the Government of India not to wait for three years but to start negotiations through joint river commissions so that even before three years, an agreement is arrived at for the linking of the Brahmaputra and Ganga, at the shortest possible time. Even if you decide on it, it will take 5 to 10 years to build it up. You may start at both the ends. That is the most important challenge. Janata Party is committed to irrigate all the irrigable agricultural land during the next 10 years. The biggest basin in India which can produce food is the Ganga basin with 57 million hectares of land in the basin; and twenty million hectares are at present being irrigated in the Krishna and

Godavari basins. No scheme in the Ganga basin should be reduced in size, but we should try, on the other hand, to get water from Brahmaputra through Bangladesh and come to a settlement with them on this, and get water through Bangladesh via Siliguri. It is important that we have the Ganga basin, and increase agricultural production. This entire agreement must be looked into from a proper perspective of relationship with the people of Barisal and other areas, between the people of West Bengal and Bangladesh as a whole. In the present circumstances, this is the best patriotic thing that the Prime Minister could do; but the real test will come after the agreement—when we see whether we can come to have a canal agreement with Bangladesh and get water from Brahmaputra.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Madam Chairman: I am particularly privileged to speak after my good friend Mr. Krishan Kant, who posed certain historical perspectives before this house while discussing this particular motion. We are clear that our party—and most of the Members of this House view this particular problem on the basis of 2 fundamental premises, viz. first, to maintain and strengthen further the bond of friendship with the people of Bangladesh and second to ensure the survival of the Port of Calcutta and its overall improvement, not only in the interests of Calcutta or eastern region alone, but also in the interests of the entire nation.

When I take part in this debate, I am not swept away by any emotion, nor are we in a position to discuss this matter in an isolated way, divorced from the historical perspective, viz. of the need for the people of India to maintain and strengthen the bond of friendship with the people of Bangladesh—I do not speak about government. We are quite conscious of the perspective. So far as myself and my party are concerned, we made it known to the Prime Minister long before the agreement was reached. In this connection, in order to put things on record, I only want to quote a portion of the letter which I wrote to the Prime Minister on August 13 this year.

At the outset I wish to make it clear that we are in agreement with the Government, that the problem must be resolved through common understanding and bilateral negotiations, and also to the mutual satisfaction of the two neighbouring and friendly countries. We further deeply appreciate the spirit underlying the consensus reached among the non-aligned nations for settling the issue bilaterally, instead of internationalizing the issue."

[Shri Chitta Bose]

I want to inform my good friend, Shri Krishan Kant that we are not divorced of any kind of historical perspective and the fundamental responsibility that lies on our shoulders in the matter of having friendly relationship with our neighbouring countries.

The question is : what are the present issues? In this connection, I would like to mention the reply the hon. Prime Minister was pleased to give me in this connection. It is as follows:

"They have striven"

—he means the team on behalf of India who were conducting the negotiations with the representatives of the Government of Bangladesh—

"They have striven, and will continue to strive, in terms of their brief to seek a satisfactory solution. We are conscious that we have to take care of our national interests, including the interests of Calcutta Port".

Now the question is, the House should understand, what really constitute the national interests and the interests of the Calcutta port particularly, in the given context. The given context is of sharing of waters between Bangladesh and India, and in that matter, I would like to point out, the national interest is to secure 40,000 cusecs of water through out the year for ensuring the survival of the port of Calcutta.

The mover of the motion, Shri Samar Guha, traversed a long range. Therefore, I do not like to repeat them. All the same, in order to reply to the question or the point raised by Shri Krishan Kant, may I request him to take pains to go through the reports I mention? I may mention the PAC Report of 1975-76 and the Brochure published by the Government of India, External Affairs Ministry, regarding Farakka. If he would look at pages 4 and 5 of that Brochure, he will find his own answer. Then, would he kindly take the pains of reading or consulting the report of Dr. Walter Hensen, his report in June 1957, his report in December 1962 and again in 15th November 1971? Then I would mention the Farakka Barrage Project Report of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, 1958 and 1961, the Report of the Specialised Hydraulic Department set up by the Calcutta Port Commission in January 1962, the report of Dr. D.V. Joglekar, Director Central Water and Power

Research Station, Poona in January 1968 and many other reports. Since I do not have enough time, I would hand over to him the list for his consultation and for his benefit. If he goes through them, he will understand that 40,000 cusecs is the irreducible minimum water required for the survival of the port of Calcutta.

Lastly, I would only mention the speech delivered by Mr. Jagat Mehta in the Political Committee of the United Nations.

"Mr Mehta said that throughout the period of designing and construction of the project great care was taken to ensure that its operation did not have any adverse effect on Bangladesh. Experiments and independent experts' opinion establish that 40,000 cusecs of water was required to achieve the purpose which would still leave adequate flow of water to meet the reasonable present and foreseeable requirements of water of Bangladesh."

He speaks in favour of continuity of Government, while Mr. Jagat Mehta, the then Foreign Secretary made a statement before an international body only a year before, on 16th November, 1976, clearly indicating that 40,000 cusecs of water was the irreducible minimum required for the survival of the Calcutta port. Therefore, it is in the national interest and in the interests of the Calcutta port that this should be taken note of.

Let us also at this stage listen to what virtually amounts to the dying declaration of the Calcutta port.

Until 1936 the occurrence of bores in the Hooghly was restricted to about 40 days a year. At present they occur on more than 160 days. In 1938, ships of a draught of 26 feet could use the port for nearly 300 days in the year, but in 1961 it could not be opened to such vessels for even a single day. The port handled only 7.5 million tons of traffic in 1974-75 as against 11 million tons in 1964-65. The volume of traffic handled in the year 1974-75 was much lower than the total capacity of 13 million tons.

I am not opposed to the agreement as such, but the question remains that, having in view the interest of the Calcutta port and the interest of the nation as a whole, some alternative arrangement has to be made. In that connection also there is no positive commitment from the side of Bangladesh.

I only want that there should be adequate provision for the availability of head-water at Farakka for silt clearance. In

that connection I want to point out that a study by the River Research Institute, Poona, in 1970, complained that apart from the Kosi-Gandak project in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh's irrigation schemes were withdrawing about 30,000 cusecs from the Ganga. The 124th Report of the Estimates Committee has also stated:

"The Committee note that the Government would not agree for any project which might affect the Farakka Barrage Project. The Committee recommend that all possible precautionary measure should be taken well in time to avoid any possibility of damage to the Farakka Barrage Project."

I am very much in favour of Bihar, U. P., Rajasthan and other States getting adequate supply of water from the Ganga so that irrigation purposes can be fulfilled, but you cannot save the port of Calcutta after signing this agreement unless there is a possibility of further quantity of water at the Farakka point.

You would also note that in reply to a question of mine on the 5th of this month, it has been said:

16 hrs.

Already, six projects have been executed or given clearance by the Planning Commission. Still, eleven projects are awaiting clearance. I want that the projects which are cleared should be executed early. Many more projects ought to be there to meet the needs of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, etc. But Farakka dies; the Calcutta Port dies. There should be a comprehensive plan to see that the water is properly exploited to meet the needs of Farakka and other regions also.

I would conclude by saying that the hon. Prime Minister and the Government should consider the alternative suggestions which I have made in my substitute motion. I have mentioned that some alternative arrangement has to be made if the commitment of the hon. Prime Minister and the Government is to be honoured by way of protecting the interests of the Calcutta port and the interest of the country as a whole. I hope the Government will give consideration to the substitute motion that I have moved in this House.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Farakka Agreement entered into by our Government and the hon. Prime Minister.

I have been sitting here and patiently hearing the speeches of my hon. friends. I can only make out the emotional points which are very common everywhere in this hot country. One is that my hon. friend, Mr. Samar Guha, has asked: In whose interest the Farakka Agreement has been entered into? May I humbly beg to draw his attention to the situation and our relations with Bangladesh after the death of the late lamented Mujibur Rahman? A sort of wall was getting between us. The reactionary elements were active in Bangladesh. As my hon. friend, Mr. Krishan Kant, has just now said, there was a threat of 60,000 to 70,000 people marching towards the Farakka Barrage. The relations between the two countries were embittered. Gradually, a position was being built with the embittered relations and hardened position that the matter may have gone to the UNO. Have you forgotten the bitter lessons of Kashmir in UNO? Even our just cause has been denounced. Even for our just cause there have been vetoes from our friends. Do we want to repeat that very sad experience?

Our hon. Prime Minister by this Farakka Agreement has by one stroke washed away that hardened attitude. That is one of the greatest gains of this arrangement. We have now started talking.

A lot of noise has been about 40,000 cusecs or 50,000 cusecs of water and various export committee reports. I do not wish to go into these figures. There is a very famous proverb: Too many cooks spoil the broth. Too many experts never agree. May I remind this House of a very interesting story?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Here, all the experts agree. That is the difficulty.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: For Mr. Samar Guha's information and for my hon. friends' information, may I point out what the project report says? It says, 20,000 cusecs of water.

May I again quote Man Singh Report which said that Calcutta port can work on 24,000 cusecs of water? Here, there are too many confusing reports. Whom are you going to believe? There is a famous story in this country and a fact too, that some experts said that Dalda when fed to rats makes the third generation blind; the next day, we had a report in the press that Dalda had all the vitamins and the fifth generation will become giant. Whom do we believe? The only thing to believe is the practical approach and the pragmatic approach.

[Shri Yadvendra Dutt]

Now, may I for the information of my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha quote certain figures of November 1976 to September, 1977 about the number of ships that have come to Calcutta port. The Calcutta port never took ships of 35,000 or 40,000 tonnes; these were 7,000 to 14,000 tonnes. The lean period is April to May every year. Even in that lean period with 20,000 cusecs of water, 67 and 161 ships of the TWG 7,000 to 14,000 tonnes came there.

I can assure my hon. friends, specially from the West Bengal area that the Janata Government will not allow the Calcutta Port to die, but they must remember one thing that Calcutta Port can never be a deep sea water port. The entire trade of Calcutta has been hit by one latest development. Shri Jagat Mehta, Foreign Secretary's speech in the year 1976 in the UNO has been quoted here. But have we also seen the other side of the picture? The modern international shipping trade has taken a different pattern altogether. It is now not the pattern of small ships—tramp ships—of 14,000 to 20,000 tonne capacity, it is now the container system of 35,000 50,000, 60,000 tonnes ships or even a lakh and above that. For that we need very deep sea ports. The problem of Calcutta port is silting, not 20,000 or 25,000 cusecs of water. Who brings the silt? Does the Ganga bring the silt? It comes from the sea, what they call in West Bengal, the high tide and rushes into the Calcutta city itself.

What the Government should do and I would request them to do and I believe that the Government has already a plan of desilting the entire Calcutta and Haldia ports.

I have been asked, what advantage have we got out of this agreement. May I for the information of my friends quote a few facts :

"Whereas no water was flowing from April, 1975, there is now going to be steady flow of water during the year. India will be able to draw between 35,000 and 40,000 cusecs from June to January. In the remaining period of the fair weather flow, India will draw 32,100 cusecs for 64 days and 22,800 cusecs on an average during the critical period of mid-March to mid-May.

would not like to make any comments on it, because foreign policy is a continuous process.

Now, further,

"With the commissioning of the Farakka Barrage the problems of salinity for drinking water supply for the Calcutta city and for that region in general has been, more or less, solved.

The project has already provided road-cum-rail communication over the Barrage since 1971, thus linking the North and South Bengal.

The project will facilitate inland navigation along the Ganga which had declined owing to the silting of the Hooghly river and almost complete absence of flow in it during the dry months".

Now, may I for the information of my friends indicate the economic advantages which we will get ?

This is from the joint Indo Bangladesh Declaration :

- (i) A cement plant at Chatak in Bangladesh based on limestone from Meghalaya in India.
- (ii) A Clinker plant in Meghalaya for supplying clinker to Bangladesh.
- (iii) A Fertilizer plant in Bangladesh for the supply of urea to India.
- (iv) A Sponge Iron plant in Bangladesh based on the supply of iron ore from India."

Have we not clinched a part of our old country which I would not blame anyone—due to certain mistakes has been taken away from us and which has been united with us by this strong economic link. Is this not an achievement? I think it is an achievement of which the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister and the entire government of India should be proud and they should be thanked

SHRI SMAR GUHA : Proud over the pyre of Calcutta.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT : My friend, Mr. Samar Guha has said that the agreement is political. I fail to understand what he means. What is our foreign policy after all? Is it a foreign policy of gifting away things? Our foreign policy is non-aligned but keeping our interests well to the fore. We cannot sell our interests and the Prime Minister has not done that. He has been called an appeaser. I fail to understand. Where is the appeasement? Who has been appeased? Appeasement, as I un-

derstand, Madam, is gifting away something for nothing. The British appeased in the Munich the Germans by gifting them Czechoslovakia to gain time. But here we have gifted away nothing. We have given them goodwill and we have got goodwill. To call us appeasers, Madam, I fail to understand. My friend and my senior and esteemed colleague, professor Samar Guha could call us appeasers. I can only remember our Prime Minister's *Ohiter dicta* one day that professors are never precise.

My friend has said, 'What is the basis of our agreement?' Have I not made the basis clear? Economic gain to us and economic gain to them goodwill and further strengthening of our ties.

A great play has been made about Zia's government. Granted, it is a military dictatorship. So is Iran. So is Gadhafi's regime in Libya. Do my friends here want us to play the role of a moral policeman of the world No. Madam, because with our present economic strength and with our developing sense, we should not have that idea. After all a people will get the government they want. You and I cannot change it. How would my friends here and there like some of the dictatorships of the socialist countries saving. 'How dare India turn into a democracy?' Will they enjoy it? We will protest against it. Similarly may I not ask a similar treatment from our hon friends here to governments outside the country?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon Members time is up.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT : Please give me ten minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, Please. Only two more minutes.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You can give him some of my time.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT : The Foreign Minister is a bachelor and he can always oblige a married man

(Interruptions)

I hope we are old friends and, therefore, we can cut a joke on each other.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : Not publicly.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT : A public joke is more welcome than a private joke. A private joke is more dangerous. My friend may not know about it.

Madam are we to play the role of a moral policeman? We have our interests. They are primary and they are absolute

and essential and that has to be guarded at any cost. Every country is free to have a government they like. Outside this House, in the Chandni Chowk chowraha you can talk any amount of Bhai-Bhaism. That does not matter. But what we say here in this House, we must say that with responsibility because that will have weight. Whatever we say on the foreign affairs we must say with a definite weight and a sense of responsibility. So to say that this agreement made with Zia is bad—I do not agree. Some of my friends have brought round one saying going around, that Zia's regime will fall in a year or two. I do not know. If he is a Jyotishi I do not know, but in Delhi I see a lot of Jyotishis being welcomed by a lot of people who make them dance. I do not know who falls and who gains.

It is for the people of Bangladesh to decide and not for us. For us, what is essential is our talks or bilateral arrangements. And the principle for which we have stood for so long has been vindicated in the Farakka Barrage Agreement with Bangladesh. May I now humbly draw your attention to one thing? I think you may have seen all sorts of things practised in the Middle East. The results have yet to be seen.

Madam, we have been asked by hon. friends here about the Brahmaputra link with Ganga. I will say this with a full sense of responsibility. As a humble Member of this House, I am sure that this link by canal has been talked about and I am sure that although it has not been mentioned in the Agreement specifically, it is understood. I am also sure that given the good will and due time, our Prime Minister will be able to achieve this. There will be a definite link between the Brahmaputra and Ganga by a canal which will enrich this country in all ways.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In how many years?

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT : Well, I ask Prof. Guha in return what is the number of years of a nation's life.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Have you any idea of siltation in any year during the lean months? Have you calculated that?

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT : Prof. Guha, it seems, has calculated the salinity of water there.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In the whole of Calcutta, the people are living on saline water only. And crores of people in Calcutta now drink only saline water.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prof. Guha you had your say. I do not want any interruption as far as possible. We have very little time. And he is wanting more time. You are taking away his time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You are enjoying, Madam, the game. This is a game in Parliament.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT : My hon. friend, Shri Guha plays the game very interestingly. If I may say so, it is like this. I quote here a Hindi couplet.

चालीस बरस तुहार ब्यो हो ग्राई

अबहुं न छाँडि लड़ाई ।

The translation of it is that you have reached the age of forty. But, still, you have not given up the childhood.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I remain myself a child in the last days of my life.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT : My friend Shri Guha talked about the drinking of salt water in Calcutta. I have just read out that by this agreement when the water flows in the salinity is bound to be reduced and Calcutta will get a better drinking water.

The protection of Calcutta port is a longrange measure. Government will take up the deep dredging so that the port can increase its capacity of the handling greatly. With extension of peace, better ships may enter the port.

Madam, with these few words, I again with all the emphasis at my command beg to say that in the given circumstances we have softened the hardened international attitude towards us but at the same time we are not sacrificing our national interests. We have been able to soften that attitude and open up the channel of communication and contracted certain give and take for our economic benefits. We have again built in that part of our country our economic ties and Farakka arrangement/agreement is an achievement. With these few words, Madam, I support the agreement in its entirety.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) : Madam Chairman, I am a little hesitant to speak after the grand loquent support that has just been given to this agreement by our esteemed friend, Shri Yadvendra Dutt.

The problem as I see—howsoever, dismaved we may be about the future of Calcutta Port—is that we have entered into a solemn international agreement and into a commitment to reduce our claims of withdrawal of water at Farakka much below 40,000 cusecs which was the absolute minimum according to the opinion of all hydrological experts, national and international, consulted so far for saving the port of Calcutta.

Madam Chairman, much is being made of the fact that while Mrs. Indira Gandhi's government was satisfied with an agreement for withdrawing only 11,000 to 16,000 cusecs this Government has at least succeeded in persuading the Government of Bangladesh to agree to India's withdrawal of 20,000 to 21,000 cusecs for thirty days of the leanest period. But it is conveniently forgotten that the Agreement was for only one year and it is also conveniently forgotten that in 1976 we could withdraw—because there was no agreement—35,000 to 40,000 cusecs. The comparison really should not be between that one year temporary agreement and the present agreement. The comparison should be in the background of the universally accepted technological opinion of 40,000 cusecs as the absolute minimum for the saving of the port of Calcutta. The previous speaker made fun of Prof. Guha when he said that it was a political agreement. But may I remind Shri Yadvendra Dutt that Prime Minister himself had referred to this fact in his statement before this House and stated that

"hon'ble Members should also appreciate that negotiations involved not only the sharing of waters between the two countries, not only augmentation of its flows but also the political imperative of improving our relations with our closest neighbour, which is an acid test of the effectiveness and credibility of our entire foreign policy."

So it is really a case of technological opinion of hydrological experts being thrown overboard for a political reason for a political imperative, the imperative of an imaginary expediency, of trying to appear before the world as if we were having a friendly face with everybody.

I do not know what that means. Really the government placed the interest of Calcutta port on one side and the interest of its international image of friendliness and accommodation with neighbouring countries on the other side and weighed the two and then decided in favour of its bright international image and that was why this decision was taken.

Otherwise it is absolutely difficult to understand why our Prime Minister should go out to defend this miserable agreement on sharing waters at Farakka with an argument that in a situation of the kind that prevails in the lower Ganga basin where in the lean season there is not just enough water to meet the requirements. If there is not enough water to meet the requirements, why should our requirement be sacrificed for the supposed requirement of Bangla Desh. Actually hydrological experts and international bodies that had gone into the question of the quantum of water required by Bangla Desh, had a different view. Everybody knows that Bangla Desh really suffers from surfeit of water, not from paucity of water. In that background it is difficult to understand why the Government agreed to surrender more water to Bangladesh. Suppose that whatever quantum of water is available is not enough to meet the requirements of both countries, why should we agree to give a larger proportion of water for Bangla Desh and take a small proportion for ourselves?

I may here refer to the figures agreed upon. During January 1 to January, 10 the total flow reaching Farakka is 98,500 cusecs of this we agree to withdraw 40,000 and we agree to give a larger proportion, 58,500 cusecs to Bangla Desh. In the same fashion for every ten day segment for these five months, we have agreed to give a larger proportion of water flow for Bangla Desh when it is known that Bangla Desh does not have sufficient use for that water. Howsoever it might have built up its case, at least international opinion was not hoodwinked when Bangla Desh sought to internationalise this issue and took it to the Islamic Conference, United Nations and the non-aligned Conference. Everywhere they were told to negotiate with India bilaterally. There is no evidence that international public opinion was taken in by the claims of Bangladesh about requirements of Ganga water. I do not have the time to go into the various reports of the World Bank and other international bodies about the requirements of Bangladesh for water, but there is no doubt about the fact that in this matter we have failed to keep in our mind the interests of Calcutta

port uppermost and we have unnecessarily agreed to and submitted to the claims of Bangladesh for a larger proportion of the available water, with the result that what we have agreed to take what will hardly enable Calcutta to survive.

Very much is being made of the possibility or likelihood of Bangladesh agreeing to recycle the large flows of Brahmaputra water through a canal to be constructed mainly through Bangladesh territory to join up with Ganga. If that could be done, perhaps the problem of Calcutta would be solved, but the fact is up till now Bangladesh has refused even to discuss this issue. Even if they discuss, there is the question of finances. It will require construction of a 300 KM long canal through Bangladesh territory. It will also require, for controlling the larger flows of water to be recycle from Brahmaputra through that canal to Ganga, perhaps the building of a bigger barrage than the Farakka Barrage. As far as we know, without meaning any disrespect, I can definitely assert that Bangladesh is not in a position to undertake the financing of that gigantic project, even if they agree to it. So, ultimately we will have to go to some international financial agency like the World Bank and so on. We know ultimately at which country's behest the World Bank's policies are decided. Perhaps the World Bank will step in and perhaps the United States also will step in. No hon. Member has referred to the fact that the one country which came forward to congratulate us on the conclusion of this water-sharing agreement, was United States. So, I can well imagine that the USA and the World Bank would be very much interested in having their grip over the economy of the eastern sub-continent of India, both in Bangladesh and also over the Calcutta Port and the Calcutta hinterland, Farrakka and so on; and that is the meaning and significance of the congratulations that our Prime Minister received on the conclusion of this agreement from President Carter.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :

सभापति महोदय, मैं ने कुछ अपने मित्रों के भाषण अभी सुने। कुछ लोगों ने तो इस एग्रीमेंट को सेल-ब्राउट कहा है, कुछ लोगों ने यह कहा है कि देश के हितों को कुरबान कर दिया गया और कुछ लोगों ने यह भी कहा कि क्योंकि दोनों मंत्री इस समस्या के साथ पहले से सम्बद्ध नहीं थे इसलिए उन्हें जो एग्रीमेंट करना चाहिए

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

बा, वह नहीं किया। सभापति महोदया, यह भी यहां पर कहा गया और शायद ठीक कहा गया कि कलकत्ता पोर्ट की समस्या बहुत बड़ी है, वहां पर पानी की कमी होगी और बंगाल के लोगों को भी दिक्कत होगी और इस प्रकार से सारे देश के हितों को भी ठेस पहुंचेगी। इस में कोई दो राय नहीं हैं लेकिन सरकार ने अभी यह क्लेम नहीं किया कि इस से कठिनाई नहीं होगी एग््रीमेंट होने के बाद जब प्रधान मंत्री जी का भाषण हुआ था, और विदेश मंत्री जी ने जब इस बारे में कहा था तो यह कभी क्लेम नहीं किया कि इस से कठिनाई नहीं होगी। मेरा कहना यह है कि कठिनाई होते हुए भी देश के हित में जो कुछ किया गया, वह ठीक ही किया गया है और उन्होंने भी यह क्लेम किया था।

सभापति महोदया, मुझे दुःख है कि कुछ लोगों ने इस को पार्टी लाइन से देखा, कुछ लोगों ने भावनात्मक लाइन से देखा और कुछ लोगों ने कठिनाइयां बताईं। मैं समझता हूं कि जो लोग पार्टी लाइन पर सोचते हैं, वे सोचें, यह उन का अधिकार है परन्तु इस तरह की जो राष्ट्रीय समस्याएँ हैं, उन पर मेरे विचार में दलगत राजनीति से ऊँचे उठ कर राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से सोचना चाहिए कि देश का हित क्या है। अभी मेरे एक मित्र कह रहे थे कि उन्होंने स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी से इस बारे में बात की और यह एक पोलिटिकल एग््रीमेंट है। एक बड़े ब्रॉड पर्सपेक्टिव में इस प्रकार का एग््रीमेंट किया गया। यह ठीक बात है। आखिर यह एग््रीमेंट आइसोलेटड ट्रान्ज़ैक्शन नहीं है। यह इस बात को दर्शाता है कि भारत अपने आसपास के पड़ोसी देशों के साथ मित्रता के सम्बन्ध रखना चाहता है और एक-एक

कर के वह समस्याएं सुलझाने में लगा हुआ है, चाहे वह पाकिस्तान हो, चाहे वह बंगला देश हो, चाहे वह चाइना हो, चाहे बर्मा हो और चाहे कोई और देश हो। जहां जहां भी गुटियाँ हैं, उन को आहिस्ता आहिस्ता सुलझाने की कोशिश इस सरकार की है। आप को याद होगा कि जब सरकार पलटी और 8, 9 महीने पहले देश में क्रान्ति आई, तो इस देश के बारे में विदेशियों के क्या विचार थे। आप रूस के समाचारपत्रों को पढ़िये या दूसरे देशों के समाचारपत्रों को पढ़िये, तो यही मालूम होता था जैसे कि इस देश में इस तरह से अंधेरा छाया हुआ हो और बाहर के लोग यही सोचते थे कि मालूम नहीं सरकार की विदेश नीति क्या होगी। 9 महीने की इस छोटी सी अवधि में, मैं कह सकता हूं सरकार ने जितनी उपलब्धियाँ की हैं उतनी पिछली सरकार ने शायद 30 सालों में भी नहीं की हैं। और हमें इस के ऊपर गर्व है।

हमारे विदेश मंत्री हैं जिन के बारे में मुझे ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहिए। उनकी एक टांग यहां रहती है और एक टांग हवा में रहती है। जहां जहां भी वे गये, वहां वहां की यात्राओं के बारे में जो जो भी प्रति-क्रियाएं समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ने को मिलीं उनसे यही लगा कि हमारे देश के सम्बन्ध सभी देशों से सुधर रहे हैं। इसके बारे में जो गलतफहमियां कुछ हमारे देश के लोगों ने और कुछ दूसरे लोगों ने फैला रखी थीं वे आहिस्ता आहिस्ता करके दूर होती जा रही हैं। यह एग््रीमेंट भी उसी की एक कड़ी है, एक लड़ी है।

यह ठीक है कि एक समझौते से सभी की जीत नहीं होती है। जो हम चाहते थे वह तो तभी हो सकता था जब कि हम जिया को पकड़ कर के कहते कि यहां पर हस्ताक्षर कर दो। यह तो कभी नहीं हो सकता है। कुछ देना होता है, कुछ लेना होता है। इसलिए

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पृष्ठभूमि में अगर इस एग्जिमेंट को हम देखेंगे, राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से अगर इसे देखेंगे तो हमें मालूम होगा कि यह समझौता राष्ट्रीय हित में है, इस से राष्ट्रीय अहित नहीं हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदया, यह कहा गया कि बाजपेयी जी जब विरोध पक्ष में थे तब कुछ और कहते थे, अब मंत्री बन गये हैं तो अब कुछ और कहते हैं। यह ठीक है। एक लेजिस्लेटर के तीन चेहरे होते हैं। एक वह होता है जब वह विपक्ष में होता है। दो चेहरे तो मैंने भी देखे हैं। जब मैं विपक्ष में था तो बहुत सख्ती के साथ सरकारी नीतियों को, उस की परफार्मेंस को क्लिटिमाइज किया करता था। अब जब वहाँ से बदल कर यहाँ आ गया हूँ तो अब सरकार की नीतियों के बारे में कुछ ढीला पड़ गया हूँ। मेरे मे आगे जो लेजिस्लेटर्स हैं, जो मंत्री बन गये हैं तो उन्हें सरकारी नीतियों के बारे में यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि वे देश हित में हैं या नहीं, उनका विदेशों में क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा। उसको उन नीतियों पर चलना पड़ता है जिनका आगे चल कर देश हित में प्रभाव होगा।

इसलिए मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने और बाजपेयी जी ने जो विदेश मंत्री हैं और बरनाला साहब ने सारी परिस्थितियों को सामने रख कर के, देश के हित में जो कुछ संभव था, वह किया।

सभापति महोदया, आखिर यह मामला कब से पड़ा हुआ था? सालों से पड़ा हुआ था और मुलक्षन में ही नहीं आता था। एक सरकार बदली, दो सरकारें बदली और यह मामला लम्बा खिचता ही चला गया। शायद हमारे देश के इतिहास में थोड़े से ऐसे मामले होंगे जो आपस में बैठ कर, बिना किसी तीसरे के दखल के सुलझाये गये हों। इस के लिये यह सरकार बधाई की पात्र है और अगर यही खोजा और देशों ने भी समझा तो आपसी

झगड़े बिना किसी बड़ी शक्ति या बाहरी शक्ति के, चाहे वह चाइना हो, रूस हो, या अमरीका हो, दखल के सुलझाये जा सकेंगे। हम चाहते हैं कि हम आपसी झगड़े आपस में बैठकर सुलझाएँ। भारत इस बात के लिये उत्सुक है कि हम अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ अपनी समस्याओं का निराकरण सीधे बात करके करें। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि कोई बड़ा देश आकर के, या कोई इंटरनेशनल एजेंसी आकर के हमारे आपस के मामलों में दखल दे।

यह कहा गया है कि वहाँ मिलिटरी जुन्ता है। ज़िया डिक्टेटर हैं। मैं ज़िया साहब को डिफेंड कन्से के लिए खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूँ। अच्छा होगा तो उस देश के लिए और बुरा होगा तो उस देश के लिए होगा। क्या यह सरकार आदेश या परामर्श दे सकती है कि दूसरे देशों में कौन सा राज हो, किस तरह का विधान हो? हम इस में दखल नहीं दे सकते हैं। बंगला देश में ही नहीं दुनिया के आधे देशों में आज मिलिटरी डिक्टेटरशिप है। कहां तक आप ठीक करेंगे? चीन में है, रूस में है और जगह है (व्यवधान) चीन में डेमोक्रेसी आप कहते हैं कि है लेकिन आपकी और हमारी परिभाषा में फर्क है। इसलिए हम दोनों दो अलग अलग दलों में हैं। मैं नहीं मानता वहाँ डेमोक्रेसी है। जैसी व्यवस्था वहाँ वे चाहते हैं रख सकते हैं, हमें उन के बीच में दखल नहीं देना चाहिए।

श्री मुजीबुर्रहमान ने बंगला देश का निर्माण किया। यह ठीक बात है। लेकिन उसके बाद उन्होंने क्या किया? सारी पालिटिकल पार्टियों को बैन कर दिया, हजारों लोगों को जेल में डाल दिया, समाचार-पत्रों को बन्द कर दिया। क्या वह बदल नहीं गए? जैसे इंदिरा गांधी बदल गई थीं उसी तरह वे भी क्या बदल नहीं गए।

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता]

उसके बीच में मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि हमें दखल देना चाहिए। हर देश को अपना विधान बनाने का, अपनी प्रगति का रास्ता तय करने का अधिकार है। हमारी सरकार की नीति ठीक है कि हम उनके बीच में किसी प्रकार का दखल देना नहीं चाहते हैं।

मैं समर्थन करता हूँ कि भारत की धरती हर एक को ज़रूर देगी, जो यहां आएगा, भारत की धरती पर रह कर कोई दूसरे देश के खिलाफ कार्रवाई वह करे यह ठीक नहीं है, हमारे देश के हित में नहीं है, ऐसा करके हम पड़ोसियों के साथ होस्टिलिटी क्रिएट नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमें चीन के खिलाफ शिकायत थी कि नागाख मिजोख जा कर वहां ट्रेनिंग ले कर यहां आने थे। हमें पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ शिकायत थी। हमें स्वयं ऐसा कोई कार्य नहीं करना चाहिए जिसमें हमारे जो पड़ोसी देश हैं वे हम से इसलिए नाराज़ हों कि हमारे यहां वहां के लोग रह कर गलत कार्रवाइयां नेपाल के खिलाफ, बर्मा के खिलाफ, या पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ करते हैं।

तीन साल के बाद हो सकता है कि कुछ कठिनाइयां या समस्याएँ आ कर सामने खड़ी हो जाएं। जैसे जैसे इसके बर्किंग का पता लगेगा कुछ दिक्कतें हमें हो सकती हैं बंगला देश की हो सकती हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसके बाद हमें दुबारा इस पर विचार करना चाहिए और हम इस पर तब विचार कर सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ बंगला देश को भी इस बात का एहसास हो गया होगा कि भारत की मित्रता मही मित्रता है, भारत उसके साथ दोस्ती चाहता है, हर एक देश के साथ चाहता है। जब रिब्यू करने का सवाल आए तो जो कठिनाइयां

महसूस हों उनको आपसी बातचीत से दूर किया जा सकता है।

हमारे देश की नान-इंटरफीयरेंस, नान एलाइनमेंट की नीति है। हो सकता है कुछ लोग कहें कि यह बेहूदा नीति है। हमारी सरकार ने कहा है कि नान एलाइनमेंट का अर्थ यह है कि हम किसी से स्पेशल फ्रेंडशिप नहीं चाहते हैं, हर एक के साथ बराबर का दर्जा चाहते हैं, हर किसी को बराबर का दर्जा दे कर उसके साथ व्यवहार करना चाहते हैं। यह एक आदर्श नीति है जिस के लिए सरकार बधाई की पात्र है।

मैं इस एपीमेंट का समर्थन करता हूँ। यह ठीक एपीमेंट हुआ है। जो कठिनाइयां सामने आएँ उनको वाद में बानबीत से हल किया जा सकता है। बंगला देश की सरकार को साथ ले कर हम को चलना चाहिए और जो दिक्कतें आएँ उनको दूर करना चाहिए। कलकत्ता पोर्ट की पानी की कमी की जो दिक्कत है किम तरह से वह हल हो सकती है मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको भी सरकार देखे।

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Andoor): Madam Chairman, listening to the speeches made from the other side in defence of the Farakka Agreement, I have come to the conclusion that the Government of India has surrendered to the political blackmail of the present Bangladesh Government. More than the economical and social considerations involved in the whole question of the Farakka project, the Government have taken into consideration the question of good neighbourliness. That is what several Members from the other side of the House have tried to prove.

I do not think that a change of Government will bring about a change in facts. Of course, a change in the Government will bring about a change in policy. Since I have very little time at my disposal, I do not want to go into the difficulties of the Calcutta Port, etc.

I want to quote from a speech of Shri Jagat Mehta made in the UN Political Committee when that Committee was

discussing the Farakka issue on a complaint made by the Bangladesh Government. This is what he said. I quote:

"Mr. Chairman, whatever criteria we apply, withdrawal of 40,000 cusecs of water by India at Farrakka is well within the entitlement of its equitable share of the Ganga Waters. It may be worth recapitulating that 90 per cent of the total population in the Ganga basin lives in India. 99 per cent of the catchment area of the Ganga and 91.5 per cent of its entire irrigation potential lie within our country. On the other hand, the length of the main channel of the Ganga in Bangladesh is only 140 kms. The Ganga and its tributaries flow through a catchment area in Bangladesh which is hardly 0.7 per cent of that of India. The Ganga basin in Bangladesh contains 6.1 million acres and is inhabited by 12 million people. In quoting figures of the total area and populations affected by Farakka withdrawals lying in the Ganga basin in Bangladesh the Bangladesh Government appear to have included the entire area and population of all the Districts of Bangladesh which about the Ganga basin and not that part of the districts which actually lie in the Ganga basin."

Now, these are the facts. The change in the Government could not have resulted in the alteration of these facts.

According to the present Agreement, the Government of India has been very liberal in giving the Ganga waters to Bangladesh specially during the lean period. Shri Jagat Mehta continues to point out:

"The distinguished representative of Bangladesh has stated that Bangladesh requires 49,000 cusecs of water for irrigation. No details have been given on how this figure is arrived at. According to the data made available to us, at present, only 1,000 to 1,500 cusecs are utilised for irrigating no more than 75,000 acres."

Now, since Shri Jagat Mehta made the speech in the UN Political Committee, I do not think that the Bangladesh Government has given any further technical data in order to strengthen its claim over a demand of 49,000 cusecs of water.

The purpose of the Farakka Barrage was desilting the Calcutta port and the Hooghly river and stabilising the channels.

Several hon. Members have argued that this agreement had reduced India's share during the lean period, very much less than what is required just for the functioning of the Calcutta port. Shri Krishan Kant pointed out that it is only a question of two month of lean period for the rest of the year, India is going to have enough water. But, it is not a question of two months alone, it is a question of five months from January to May. I also do not agree with the comparison that certain hon. Members sought to make between this agreement and the agreement that was signed during the previous regime. That agreement was for a period of ten days in the month of April and for thirty days in the month of May, not even for one year. The present agreement will make India to draw less water not only for a period of two months, but five months.

Further, this agreement has also not resulted in creating a good image of India in the international sphere. Of course, the idea of building good neighbourly relations is a very laudable idea and we have to try our best to strengthen our relations with all our neighbouring countries but this should not be done by sacrificing the interests of our country.

Nobody can deny the fact that Calcutta port is dying and Shri Chitta Basu went to the extent of saying that it has already made a dying declaration. I do not understand the logic behind the agreement with regard to the sharing of water during the lean period of five months. During this five-month period, India's share gets reduced from 40,000 cusecs to 20,500 cusecs in the month of April, and then in the month of May it goes up to 26,750 cusecs. At the same time, Bangladesh gets 58,500 cusecs in the beginning of January for the first ten days and then it never goes below 34,000 cusecs in all the five months period. So a much bigger share than Bangladesh's actual entitlement.

17 hrs.

[Shri Trilob Chaudhuri in the chair]

I want to point out another aspect also. This sharing of waters under this agreement was based on the calculation that there will be a total 75% availability as per data observed between 1948-1973. After 1973, that is after 1972-73, in the last five years there are reports that there has been an increased utilisation of the Ganga waters in the uplands amount-

[Shri P. K. Kodiyan]

ting to on an average 1000—1500 cusecs. That means that in the last five years the total must have been about 7500 cusecs. That much should be reduced from India's share because we have already committed to give a particular amount of water to Bangladesh under the present agreement. So, whatever happens, whether the total availability of water increases or whatever be the developments in the last five years, we have to supply Bangladesh the amount of water during this lean period as has been agreed to under this Farakka agreement. This also is a disadvantage to India.

Lastly, I do not know. When I heard several senior members on this side, defending this agreement and particularly, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta giving an explanation, I started wondering how he has changed when he has now gone to the Treasury Benches and listening to other members also. I think that some members are capable of arguing both for the accused as also for the defendant alike. Those whose blood used to boil the moment they heard the possibility of making some concessions to our neighbours whether it is Ganga waters or some territory to our neighbour, China.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Territory?

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: The possibility of conceding as a sort of agreement....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You are equating water with territory?

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: I am not equating. The moment they heard this, their blood used to boil. Of course, every Indian's blood will boil. It is a question of national interest. But the same type of people are not submitting and giving all sorts of explanations to an agreement which has sacrificed the national interests. I do not know what is the magic wand and whose magic wand it is that has brought about this change. This change is not in the interests of our country.

I disapprove the Farakka agreement which has been concluded between India and Bangladesh.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): With a mingled feeling of joy and sorrow we have to only oppose this Farakka agreement.

I take it, as I read from the statement made by the Prime Minister as also by the Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Vajpayeeji, that it is a good thing that we made an agreement with Bangladesh because it is the goodwill that counts most. As I said earlier, it was with a mingled feeling the sadness and the feeling of depression being due to the fate Calcutta port will have to face for the coming three years due to this agreement.

But, one thing I am happy to see here is this. Only the Members from West Bengal spoke on this subject with an utmost feeling because they are the people who are really hurt. I do agree with good saying that only the nation has to feel for it. But, somehow or other, I do not find from the Members of West Bengal from the Janta Party getting up to support this Farakka Agreement. *(interruption)* Irrespective of party affiliations, all the Members from West Bengal spoke with a sense of feeling. There is no question of not getting the support from Parliament. I am fully in agreement with this. It may not be useful to have a post-mortem done on this. I am happy to see that even Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta said that after all this agreement is for three years and after the period of three years, we must start some negotiations with the Government of Bangladesh and do something for Farakka. But if you take this in a technical angle, I wonder whether it will save this port. In the lean months—April-May—the optimum requirement is 20,000 cusecs of water. This is the minimum requirement even as per the opinion of experts right from Mr. Hensen to Shri Jagat Mehta who clearly stated in the year 1977 that without 40,000 cusecs we cannot save Calcutta port. I do not want to go into the technicality of it. We have to see how far it will affect the port.

Sir, we know about Koovum river in Madras. Shri Karunanidhi failed to have the silt taken out from there. Still the dirty water stagnates in that river. If that is the position in the case of small river Coovum, you imagine the position of Ganga water in Farakka. If you are not able to take the silt I am afraid, the problem will be there and it would be difficult to solve it. I am not in agreement with the experts stating that these are days of modern techniques where we have to see large ships entering the port. But once you allow it to die, you can never get back the Calcutta port at all.

This is not a matter that in a few years you will be able to solve this problem. It is a matter of future generation.

We have to be careful about it. I am not blaming the Janta Government. You are trying to have the goodwill from this Government. I am afraid that some mistake was committed by the previous Government. It was in 1969 the very same members with vehemence were opposing this agreement. But the very same Members did not speak a word when Government conceded the Kacha Thivu to Sri Lanka. They had failed to understand the feelings of the people of Tamilnadu at that time. Let us not mix up that issue. We have to see the future prosperity of this country. Therefore, Sir, I appeal to Government through you Mr. Chairman, to reconsider it. Because, the agreement is, after all, a document but it is not *sanctum sanctorum* that it cannot be reviewed. If you feel, you can review it. In the meanwhile we can also think about getting the Brahmaputra water and leaving it in the Ganga so that Calcutta Port can be saved.

Whatever be the experiences, let them come forward with such an agreement or such a proposal or at least let them give a solemn assurance to the people of Calcutta that it will be saved from silt because for the entire eastern region, Calcutta is the main source of communication. I am in full agreement with some of the Members when they said that we should not cut the agrarian rights of the people for the riparian rights. You have to be very careful in these matters. When I say 'very careful' I say that certain mistakes are bound to happen in a matter of this kind. It is not a very big mistake. But it is a vital mistake which we have committed and we have to rectify that. Somehow or other when we expressed our feelings, I find Members from West Bengal expressed their feelings in this agreement very vehemently. I have a feeling that I have a right to speak because Pondicherry has benefited a lot due to that great Saint, Arabindo because it was he who influenced the people in Pondicherry. I have a right to support the people. There are still many Bengali people living in Pondicherry. Saint Arabindo gave the spirit for us and led the Independence Movement from there. I have seen Pondicherry port but I want to see Calcutta Port. I want Calcutta Port to be saved somehow or other. So, I take it that it is a matter not only concerning Calcutta but also other people. In the solution of such matters there should not be element of great hurry. You have to solve these problems in a peaceful and calm manner calculating the interests of the people concerned and the totality of the nation's progress.

The previous government used to take everything for granted because it had

steam-roller majority. The present Government does not have a closed mind. They have an open mind. We have to congratulate the present government for this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please, try to conclude now. The time is very little and many Members have yet to speak.

SHRI A. BALA RAJANOR: Mr. Chairman, you may give me some more time. I am the alone speaker from my party and I am speaking for your cause.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to finish soon.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Sir, I say that we have to approach this problem in an impartial manner. In this matter I suggest to the present government to re-consider and, if possible, send missions to Bangladesh. Afterall they are also our kith and kin. I do not see any difference between Prof. Guha and the present President of Bangladesh because they speak the same language.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Even we fought together during the liberation struggle for Bangladesh.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: So, it is easy for us to solve the problem. Earlier, we had the name of Pakistan. Now, it is Bangladesh. It is better to send missions of Members of Parliament—including Members from West Bengal—so that they can arrive at some kind of better agreement. I know the Foreign Minister who is known for his long friendship can create good friendship with countries like this. Because it is not a question of repairing a right. I went through the entire agreement which they signed there. It is not a question of agricultural right. It is a question of survival of human beings. There are human beings in Bangladesh, in West Bengal also, in India also. For that I say that if you close Calcutta port, there is no economic solution. It is not only West Bengal, not only the eastern region. The economy of the entire country will be upset. To me it is a major port and if that port is affected the entire balance of the economy will be badly affected. Take Cape Comorin or Kerala. We have to feel that sense of gravity. You should approach that angle, not in the angle: there is no use having post mortem, the agreement has been signed already. The Janta government has an open mind. So, when you go with an open mind, Bangla Desh will also have an open mind to reconsider it in such manner as not to wait for three years.

[Shri A. Bala Pajantor]

Within three months it might be reconsidered. Especially April is coming. Once it is closed it cannot be revived. Let us pray to God also. If there is only 20,000 cusecs I hope they will not be so strict technically. They should send that minimum 20,000 cusecs to save Calcutta port. Pray to nature to be not harsh. We were hit by cyclone and floods. Let nature be kind to them. West Bengal people should be saved. Calcutta port should be saved. I think the Janata Government would be kind enough to reconsider this matter. They may send good will mission; they can send technicians and experts but let them not confuse the issues. Let them solve this issue.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) : सभापति महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री, विदेश मंत्री और विशेष रूप से बाबू जगजीवन राम जी को मैं इस अवसर पर धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक ऐसी समस्या को हल किया है जो तीस साल से लटकी हुई थी और जिस का समाधान नहीं हो पा रहा था और मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिए समुचा देश उनका आभारी रहेगा। बड़ी खूबी के साथ यह समझौता करके उन्होंने देश के शत्रुओं के तमाम स्वप्नों को समाप्त कर दिया है और उनका दिल बैठ गया है। इसी मामले के आधार पर हमारे शत्रु बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ बना कर बैठे हुए थे और मोच रहे थे कि बंगला देश को भारत के लिए एक मिरदद बना करके खड़ा किया जाएगा। परन्तु उनके स्वप्न समाप्त हो गए हैं। अगर समझौता न हुआ होता तो बंगला देश भी इसको पकड़ कर खड़ा रहता और हमारी सोमाओं पर तनाव रहता। इसका परिणाम यह होता कि जियाउर्रहमान जैसे इस समस्या को संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ में ले गये थे इस पर जोर देते रहते। हमें यू० एन० का थोड़ा सा अनुभव है। आजादी मिलने के पश्चात काश्मीर की समस्या को भी हमारी ओर से यू० एन० ओ० में ले जाया गया था और आज भी वह समस्या ज्यों की स्थिति बनी हुई है, वहाँ न्याय नहीं मिला

है, वहाँ गुटबन्दी के आधार पर समस्याओं पर विचार होता है, वहाँ जो ब्लाक बैठे हुए हैं, जो हमारे शत्रु बैठे हुए हैं वे इस समस्या का उपयोग करके हमारे ऊपर दबाव डालते और हमारी समस्याओं को और भी टेढ़ा बनाने। इस लिए इस समस्या के समाधान से एक बहुत बड़ी आफत में हम बच गए हैं और इसके लिए मैं इन सभी नेताओं का आभारी हूँ।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि हमारी विदेश नीति की सफलता का यह महान प्रतीक है। विदेश नीति की सफलता इसी बात में होती है कि कितनी संख्या में हमारे मित्रदेश बनने हैं। यह सौभाग्य की बात है कि आज संसार में हमारे मित्र देशों की संख्या सबसे अधिक है। जबसे जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई है तभी से विदेश मंत्री महोदय ने विशेष रूप से कश्मिमा दिखाया है कि मित्रों को और गहरा मित्र बनाया। हमारे पड़ोसी देश जी शंकाग्रस्त थे उनकी शंकाओं को दूर करके सही रूप में उनको मित्र बना कर खड़ा कर दिया है। बंगलादेश से समझौता करने के बाद अभी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और विदेश मंत्री नेपाल से लौट कर आये हैं। कितनी बड़ी समस्या का समाधान हुआ है। काठमाण्डू के समाचार-पत्र जो लगाना हमारी आलोचनाएँ करने थे उन्हीं समाचार-पत्रों में आज भारतवर्ष की सरकार और भारत की नीति की सराहना हो रही है।

मैं विशेष रूप से अपने कांग्रेस पार्टी के मित्रों से कहना चाहूंगा कि आपने इस समझौते का विरोध किया है परन्तु मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहूंगा कि उस दिन तो आप तालियाँ बजा रहे थे जिस दिन मुजीबुर्रहमान, जोकि तब बंगलादेश के शासक थे, हमारे मित्र थे उनके साथ कांग्रेस सरकार ने 11 हजार क्यूसेक्स से 16 हजार क्यूसेक्स का समझौता किया था—उस दिन तो आप तालियाँ बजा रहे थे लेकिन इस

समझौते के अन्दर 16 हजार क्यूसेक्स से बढ़ा कर 21 हजार क्यूसेक्स पानी ले लिया तो इसको आप कहते हैं कि जनता सरकार ने देश को बेच डाला। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सन 1971 की लड़ाई के पश्चात जब शिमला में बैठ कर समझौता किया गया था जिसमें जीता हुआ कश्मीर का भाग थाली में रख कर पाकिस्तान को दे दिया—उम दिन आप कहाँ थे? वह केवल जीती हुई भूमि ही नहीं थी बल्कि अपनी भूमि थी, जो छत्र जोड़ियों का एरिया था वह नमाम दे दिया। उसको आप समझौता कहते हैं (व्यवधान)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : You want it to be occupied? You are not a Jan Sanghi now. You belong to the Janata Party. Change your thinking !

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय पर आपने विरोध क्यों नहीं किया जब कि इस देश के हित को कुर्बान कर दिया गया था। उस समय तो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के गीत गाये जा रहे थे, यहां पर कौरवों की सभा बनी हुई थी, दुर्योधन अन्याय पर अन्याय करता जा रहा था और आप तालियां बजा रहे थे। (व्यवधान)

यह समझौता पहले के मुकाबले में ज्यादा अच्छा हुआ है। यह तीन साल के लिए है। अगर इसमें कलकत्ता पोर्ट के लिए कोई समस्या है तो 15 दिन के लिए है। ड्रेजिंग से तब काम चलाया जा सकता है।

आपने कहा कि इसका हमारे आयात-निर्यात पर बड़ा भारी असर पड़ेगा तो इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए ही दिया पोर्ट खड़ा किया गया है। बड़े से बड़े जहाज वहां पहुंच सकते हैं। इसलिए हमारे आयात-निर्यात को कोई भी हानि पहुंचने वाली नहीं है।

अगर फरक्का बांध न बनता और यह समझौता न होता तो क्या होता? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गंगा यमुना के पानी का प्रयोग करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार बड़ी भारी योजनाएँ बनाये बैठे थे। इसलिए समस्या तो फिर भी सामने आती। इस समझौते से अगर कोई हानि सम्भव हो सकती है तो उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार वालों को हो सकती है। अब जब यह समझौता हो गया है और कलकत्ता पोर्ट की रक्षा का प्रश्न है मुझे डर है बिहार उत्तर प्रदेश की जो सिचाई योजनाएँ बनी हुई हैं वह खटाई में पड़ जायेंगी। और सरकार उन्हें मंजूर करेगी या नहीं—हमें इस में भी सन्देह लगता है। इसलिए खतरा कहाँ है....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: How can you have a port in U.P. and Bihar ?

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : इस लिए मैं कहना चाहत हूँ कि हम उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार वालों को यह चिन्ता है कि हमारी योजनाओं को सरकार मंजूर करेगी या नहीं?

मैं अधिक समय न लेते हुए, अन्त में अपने बंगाल के बन्धुओं से इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें हमारी जनता सरकार में विश्वास रखना चाहिए। आज सौभाग्य से देश का प्रधान मंत्री वह व्यक्ति है, जो मर जायगा, लेकिन देश के हित की कुरबानी नहीं करेगा। उस के दिमाग में देश पहले है और अपना पद पीछे है, अपनी पार्टी का स्वार्थ पीछे है। इस लिए मैं अपने उन भाइयों से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में विश्वास रखें और सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कलकत्ता पोर्ट की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए चाहे जितना धन लगे, कोसी या ब्रह्मपुत्र नदियों के अधिक से अधिक पानी को लिफ्ट-योजना बना कर

[श्री ओमप्रकाश त्मागी]

बंगला में डालो ताकि अधिक से अधिक पानी कलकत्ता पोर्ट को मिल सके और वह अच्छे से अच्छा पोर्ट बन कर रहे।

इन शब्दों के साथ, सभापति महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Supporting the motion of my esteemed friend, Prof. Samar Guha, I rise to say that it appears that the importance of the Farakka barrage has not been properly understood by the Government. Farakka barrage was designed at a cost of Rs. 156 crores for the development of the Calcutta port and for protecting it and for the development of the industries in the eastern region.

You will find from the records that in 1962, there was a committee of the Calcutta Port Trust—of which I was also a member. I was the Commissioner of Calcutta Port Trust. This matter was discussed with the Central Government and written about to the Government of India. We submitted several proposals and explained the importance of Farakka barrage, clearly to them. The previous Government also did not complete it; and their actions did not come up to our expectations. The present Government, too, has not understood the importance of the matter.

It will be seen from the negotiations that Government was going to appease Bangladesh at the cost of the eastern region, and of the nation. It will be very difficult if at least 40,000 cusecs of water is not given to India, for the Calcutta Port and the neighbouring centres for irrigation purposes. But as far as the Calcutta and Haldia ports are concerned, the Hooghly river is almost dry. Ganga in Howrah, Hooghly and nearby places has been silted; and dredging is not being done properly. And it is also not sufficient. So, Government of India should protect the interests of the eastern region, the port of Calcutta and the subsidiary part of Haldia by taking at least 40,000 cusecs of water. Nothing less than this quantity will serve the purpose.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are fully aware that for export and import business, the eastern region depends mainly on Calcutta Port. And if the Calcutta Port is dry, West Bengal will go; the eastern region and the nation as a whole will go. I would, therefore, appeal to the Government of India to revise the agreement. This is a secret agreement that has been reached

with Bangladesh to appease them; nothing else. In Bangladesh there is no dearth of water because of Padma, Brahmaputra and other rivers. More than 2 lakh cusecs of water is flowing through Bangladesh daily. Sometimes it reaches as much as 5 lakh cusecs. So, I would request the Prime Minister, the Minister of Irrigation and Agriculture, the Defence Minister and the External Affairs Minister to bear in mind that by this agreement we have given them a lion's share, namely, 80 per cent of the water.

Here I would like to point out that the West Bengal Government was not consulted at all. It was a secret agreement. Neither the present Government of Shri Jyoti Basu was consulted, nor the previous Government. It should have been done. In the end, I would again request them to reconsider the agreement in the interest of the nation.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I want to ask only one question. Is it a fact during the negotiations the West Bengal Government was completely kept out, the former Chief Minister, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray as well as the present Chief Minister, Shri Jyoti Basu, and they have protested and written letters? Why did you keep the State Government in the dark?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : सभापति जी इस महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा में जिन मित्रों ने भाग लिया है, मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

बंगला देश के साथ गंगा के जल के बंटवारे का प्रश्न एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने जो भी सम्झौता किया है, वह सदन के सम्मुख है। हम आलोचनाओं का स्वागत करते हैं। सद्भावना से की गई आलोचना विरोधी को भी प्रभावित करती है किन्तु यदि नीयत पर शक किया जाएगा और वर्तमान सरकार पर यह आरोप लगाया जाएगा कि उसने यह सम्झौता कर के भारत के राष्ट्रीय हितों को बेच दिया है, तो मैं समझता हूँ यह न्यायमूलक नहीं होगा और इससे अच्छी चर्चा के लिए वातावरण नहीं बनेगा। मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि मेरे मित्र श्री-सोगत राय ने 'बेच देने' की भाषा आठ-अहीनों में

इतनी जल्दी कैसे सीख ली । हमें तो इस को सीखने में 20 साल लगे थे ।

श्री लीमत राय : मैंने यह नहीं कहा था । मैंने कहा था कि अखबारों में लिखा है कि भारत के हितों को बेच दिया है ।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Sir, he stands corrected.

तो मैं उस में नहीं जाता हूँ ।

दो-तीन बातें सदन को ध्यान में रखनी होंगी । फरक्का का विवाद पिछले 25 सालों से भी अधिक समय से उलझा हुआ था । यह विवाद पहले पाकिस्तान के साथ था । बाद में जब बंगलादेश की मुक्ति हुई तो बंगलादेश के साथ यह विवाद चलता रहा । पुरानी सरकार ने इसे हल करने की कोशिश की । मुझे यह समझने का कोई कारण नहीं है कि ईमानदारी से कोशिश नहीं की । लेकिन विवाद हल नहीं हुआ । बंगला देश इस मामले को इस्लामिक कांफ्रेंस में ले गया । गुट निरपेक्ष देशों के सम्मेलन में यह प्रश्न उठाया गया और यहां तक कि युनाइटेड नेशंस की जनरल असेम्बली के 31वें अधिवेशन में एक कांसेन्सस तैयार हुआ जिसमें पुरानी सरकार भागीदार थी कि फरक्का के विवाद को हल करने के लिए भारत और बंगला देश को द्विपक्षीय वार्ता करनी चाहिए । सचमुच में दुनिया की बधाइयां मिली हैं कि हमने इस विवाद को आपसी बातचीत से हल कर लिया । जब समझौते पर प्रारम्भिक हस्ताक्षर हुए, उस समय मैं तो नई दिल्ली में नहीं था, न्यूयार्क में था, और यह कहना सही नहीं है कि केवल अमेरिका ने हमें बधाई दी है । बधाइयां देने वालों में सॉर्शलस्ट देश भी हैं, अरब देश भी हैं और गुट-निरपेक्ष देश भी हैं । सचमुच में मेरा यह कहना अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी कि सारी दुनिया ने

इस द्विपक्ष समझौते का स्वागत किया है ।

इस समझौते के बारे में दो बातें महत्वपूर्ण हैं । प्रथम पानी पर्याप्त नहीं है । यह पानी भारत को कितना मिले, बंगलादेश को कितना मिले, यह झगड़ा है । पानी का सम्बन्ध विकास के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है । हरेक देश अधिक पानी चाहता है । अब यह कहना सरल है कि गंगा भारत की नदी है । हम तो जन्म के लिए भी और मरण के लिए भी गंगाजल चाहते हैं ? लेकिन हमें यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि गंगा पद्मा के रूप में बंगलादेश में भी बहती है । जैसा बाबू जगजीवन राम जी ने दूसरे सदन में कहा था कि कभी बंगलादेश भी भारत का भाग था । अगर बंगलादेश वाले गंगा को अपना कहें और उससे लाभ उठाना चाहें तो क्या हमें उनकी भावनाओं की कद्र नहीं करनी चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय, यह कहा जाता है कि पुरानी सरकार ने युनाइटेड नेशंस में 40 हजार क्यूसेक की मांग की थी और बार बार हमारे फारेन सेक्रेटरी का नाम लिया जाता है, उनका बयान पढ़ कर सुनाया जाता है । वहां बयान केवल उन्होंने ही नहीं दिया था, श्रीमती मार्गरेट अल्वा ने भी बयान दिया था । उस समय हम अपना पक्ष अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत के सामने रख रहे थे और आप जानते हैं जब अपना पक्ष रखना होता है, अपना पक्ष मनवाना होता है तो ऐसी बात कही जाती । फिर चालीस हजार क्यूसेक की बात आप्टीमम बात थी । लेकिन उसका हवाला देकर के आज हम यह कहें कि वह चालीस हजार क्यूसेक पानी आप प्राप्त नहीं कर सके, तो मैं यही कहूंगा कि प्राप्त नहीं कर सके क्योंकि चालीस हजार क्यूसेक पानी की जब बात कहते थे तब हम वह बात किसी के गले के नीचे नहीं उतार सकते थे जबकि वहां पानी कुल 55 हजार क्यूसेक है ।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

बंगला देश हमारा पड़ोसी है। प्रो० समर गुह ने विश्व बैंक की एक रिपोर्ट का हवाला दिया है। लेकिन हमारे दो विशेषज्ञ खुलना गए थे।

श्री समर गुह : मैं पद्मा नदी को जानता हूँ। उसको मैंने देखा है। मैंने उग्र वहाँ बिताई है। बहुत साल तक मैं वहाँ रहा हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब हमें कुछ और बातों का ख्याल रखना होगा। बंगला देश का कहना है कि सैनिटि बड़ रही है, मछलियों के लिए भी उन्हें ताजा पानी चाहिए, कुछ उद्योगों को चलाने के लिए भी उनको पानी चाहिए...

श्री समर गुह : इतनी दूर न जायें। बड़ी मुश्किल में फँस जायेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बंगला देश क्या क्या कहता है मैं इसका उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ। आपको एक बात का ध्यान रखना होगा। कोई भी समझौता करें तो वह लेन देन के आधार पर ही होगा। इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि शेयरिंग आफ सैक्रिफाइसेज। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों को शिकायत हो सकती है कि भारत ने ज्यादा सैक्रिफाइस किया है, ज्यादा बलिदान किया है। प्रो० समर गुह नहीं लेकिन किसी और ने कहा है कि बलिदान शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान जब थे तब तो फ्रेंडली जैस्चर था, जब ग्यारह हजार से सोलह हजार क्यूसेक लेना मान लिया तब तो फ्रेंडली जैस्चर था...

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह बाबू जगजीवन राम की चतुराई की वजह से हुआ था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उस समय उन्होंने चतुराई दिखाई तो इस समय चतुराई से काम नहीं लिया यह कहने का कोई कारण नहीं है।

हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्र कहते हैं कि 1975 में जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ था वह एक साल के लिए था। एक साल के बाद आपको दूसरा समझौता करना था। क्या दूसरा समझौता अब करने का वक्त आता तो पिछले साल के समझौते का उल्लेख नहीं किया जाता? जरूर किया जाता एक समझौता करके जिसमें ग्यारह हजार से लेकर सोलह हजार क्यूसेक तक आपने लेना मान लिया था, आगे आने वाली सरकार को भी बांध दिया था... आगे आने वाली सरकार आपकी नहीं होगी, इसका पता आपको नहीं था... उसको भी आपने बांध दिया था।

17.48 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री सौगत राय : 1976 में पूरा 40000 लिया था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसलिए कि उसने आपत्ति नहीं की, अगर आपत्ति करता और मामले को दुनिया में ढोल पीट कर ले जाता तो आपके पाम कोई जबाब नहीं था। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किम आधार पर ग्यारह हजार से लेकर सोलह हजार क्यूसेक तक का समझौता किया गया। मैं यह उत्तर प्रो० समर गुह को नहीं दे रहा हूँ...

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : : आप उनको कनविम करें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया यह समझौता सद्भावना के साथ किया गया है, इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर किया गया कि हमें जल की मात्रा बढ़ानी पड़ेगी, इसके सिवाय समस्या का कोई हल नहीं है। इसके लिए एक तो तात्कालिक हल है और एक दूरगामी हल है। बंगला देश ने स्वीकार किया है कि दोनों देश मिल कर सांग टर्म साल्यूशन खोजने के लिए ईमानदारी से कोशिश करेंगे।

यह भी तय हुआ है कि इंडो-बंगलादेश जायंट रिजर्वज कमीशन, जिसकी स्थापना 1972 में हुई थी, फिर से अपनी जांच पड़ताल और अपना अध्ययन शुरू करेगा। मैं इस धारा के शब्दों की ओर माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ :—

"The Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission established by the two Governments in 1972 shall carry out investigations and study of the schemes relating to the augmentation of the dry season flows and of the Ganga proposed or to be proposed by either Government with a view to finding a solution which is economical and feasible. It shall submit the recommendations to the two Governments within a period of three years."

इसमें कहा गया है, "विदिन ए पीरियड आफ थी यीअर्ज"। वह साल बाद भी हो सकता है। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने मुझसे दिया है कि भारत को इस संबंध में प्रयत्न करना चाहिए, और हम जरूर प्रयत्न करेंगे।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah). You say that there is scope of review of the agreement annually.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The Agreement will be reviewed by the two Governments at the expiry of three years from the date of coming into force of this agreement उसके बाद छः महीने के बाद रीव्यू होगा। लेकिन अगर तीन वर्ष के पूर्व कोई नई परिस्थिति पैदा होती है, तो उस परिस्थिति की ओर बंगलादेश का ध्यान खींचने से इस समझौते की कोई धारा भारत को रोकती नहीं है।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : After the expiry of three years, there shall be review.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि कार्यवाही तो शुरू हो गई है।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : That depends on you.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Of course, and we have decided to do our job.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : We are lacking that confidence due to our past experience.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What type of past experience have you in regard to us ?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : The entire machinery that you have inherited.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You are talking of the machinery and not of the men.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Can you spell out the long-term programme to save the Calcutta port ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर किसी दूरगामी समाधान की दृष्टि से जल की मात्रा बढ़ानी है, तो कई योजनाओं पर विचार करना पड़ेगा। माननीय सदस्यों ने मुझसे दिया है कि हम ब्रह्मपुत्र का लिंक बनायें। स्पष्ट है कि ऐसा कोई लिंक बंगलादेश की सहमति के बिना नहीं बनेगा। माननीय सदस्य कह सकते हैं कि बंगलादेश ने समझौता कर लिया है, लेकिन वह लिंक के लिए तैयार नहीं होगा। तो मैं इतना निराशावादी नहीं हूँ। अगर ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा होगी, तो सरकार उसका सामना करेगी।

लेकिन एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई कि जब 1975 में समझौता हुआ, तब तो उसका बड़ा स्वागत हुआ था। कलकत्ता में दीवाली हुई थी। यह कहा गया था कि कलकत्ता की पीने के पानी की समस्या हल हो गई है।

श्री समर गुह : उस जमाने की बात कहना और मुनना भी गुनाह है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरे सामने 20 अप्रैल, 1975 के पैट्रियट का एडिटोरियल है :—

"Ganga Waters—The agreement between India and Bangladesh on the sharing of Ganga Waters accords well with the spirits of deep friendship and

[श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

understanding that guides relations between the two countries. The question is not one of who has gained or lost, but of a solution."

श्री सौमन राय : मंत्री महोदय यह न भूल जायें कि मुजीब और जिया में फर्क है।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : हमने समझौता बंगलादेश से किया है। पैट्रियट ने आगे भी कहा है।

"India has made a concession to Bangladesh fears and agreed to limit to draw at Farakka to 31,000 cusecs daily from 21st April rising to 26,000 cusecs by the end of May as against the diversion of 40,000 cusecs considered necessary to keep Calcutta port silt free."

Study of observations made by the Joint Team of the experts from both countries of effects of the Farakka withdrawals will enable the two countries to approach the question for a final settlement with greater confidence and certitude."

यह पैट्रियट है। मैं नेशनल टैरान्ड का एडिटोरियल भी पढ़ सकता हूँ :

"And certainly it will help deepen the Hooghly channel and thus facilitate the quicker turn-round of shipping at Calcutta port."

11 हजार क्यूसेक में शिप घूम सकता है लेकिन 20,800 क्यूसेक में नहीं घूम सकता है।

"Considering that a logjam has been removed, the step towards an interim agreement represents an important step towards a final and more satisfactory understanding on this important issue."

टाइम्स आफ इंडिया का एडिटोरियल मैं पढ़ूँ, इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है। अमृत बाजार पत्रिका का उद्धरण मेरे मित्र कृष्ण कान्त जी ने दिया :

"A joint step towards a final solution."

(व्यवधान) मेरे मित्र ऐसी जमीन पर चलने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं जो बहुत चिकनी है और

आपका फिसलना निश्चित है। हम अपने चरेलू मामलों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं चाहते और हम किसी के चरेलू मामले में दखल देने की यत्नी नहीं करेंगे। समझौता व्यक्ति से नहीं होता है, देश से होता है। बंगलादेश की जनता पर भी उसका परिणाम होता है। उस परिणाम की ओर से हम आँखें नहीं मूंद सकते हैं।

श्री समर गुह : क्या जियाउर्रहमान बंगलादेश की जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हैं ?

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : समर बाबू, हमारा आपका यह विवाद बाद में चलेगा लेकिन इस सवाल को सदन में उठाना ठीक नहीं है। किसी समझौते की उपयोगिता या सार्वकता इस आधार पर कसना कि जिस देश के साथ समझौता किया गया है उस देश में कैबी सरकार है—मेशा निवेदन है वह कसौटी ठीक नहीं है। यह कसौटी डालने की हमें आदत भी नहीं पड़नी चाहिए। समझौता एकही कसौटी पर कसा जा सकता है कि उससे राष्ट्र के हितों का संवर्धन और संरक्षण होगा या नहीं होगा।

जहाँ तक कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह का सवाल है, वह मर रहा है, वह मर गया और वे कह रहे थे कि उसका डाईंग डेक्लरेशन हो गया, मगर मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 1975 के पहले कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह का क्या हो रहा था ? (व्यवधान) वह मरा नहीं है, कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह मरने नहीं पायेगा। (व्यवधान)

श्री समर गुह : 1956 में एक साल में 180 दिन चैनल खुली थी और 1970 में सिर्फ 56 दिन एक साल में वे हैंडिल कर सकते थे।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : हमें कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा जल की मात्रा बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न जो दीर्घकालीन हो सकता है उस पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना पड़ेगा। ड्रेजिंग बढ़ानी होगी। रिवर ट्रेनिंग करनी पड़ेगी। श्री चित्त बसु और बंगाल

के हमारे दूसरे मित्र यदि कोई और रचनात्मक मुझसे दें कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह को बनाए रखने के लिए तो धन की कमी कमी भी अनुभव नहीं होने दी जाएगी। लेकिन कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह की समस्या केवल बंगालियों की समस्या नहीं है, बल्कि सारे देश की समस्या है। इसीलिए अगर कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह में कुछ कठिनाई पैदा होती है तो उसी के लिए हिन्दिया के बन्दरगाह का विकास किया जा रहा है।... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI CHITTA BASU : You cannot develop Haldia by killing Calcutta. It is a wrong notion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि आखिर कलकत्ते का बन्दरगाह कई वर्षों से कठिनाई-ग्रस्त है और समस्या ऐसी है जिसका हल कष्टसाध्य और व्यय-साध्य है। (व्यवधान) ... फरक्का उसी के लिए बना था। लेकिन फरक्का बनने के बाद भी नदी के मुहाने पर बना हुआ बन्दरगाह आज बहुत बड़े जहाजों को नहीं ले सकता है, यह भी एक विश्वविदित तथ्य है। आप अगर 40,000 क्यूसेक्स भी पा जाते और 40 हजार क्यूसेक्स अगर लीन पीरियड छोड़ कर पा जाते तो एक नयी समस्या कलकत्ता में पैदा हो जाती। उस का भी आप को ध्यान होगा। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह पर ध्यान देना होगा। आप जानते हैं कि बंगला देश के राष्ट्रपति यहां आने वाले हैं। ममर बाबू ने पहले विवाद में और आज के विवाद में कुछ मुद्दे उठाये हैं, उन में एक मुद्दा यह भी है कि हम तत्काल दीर्घकालीन योजना का काम शुरू करें और उसके लिये हम बंगला देश की सहमति प्राप्त करें। यह मामला उन के माथ उठाया जा सकता है और उठाया जायेगा। समझौता कर लिया और फिर घांछें बन्द कर के बैठ गये—ऐसा नहीं होगा। समझौते का सब से महत्वपूर्ण भाग यही है कि हम ने बंगला देश को पहली बार किसी लाग-टर्म-सोल्यूशन के लिये

गम्भीरता से विचार करने के लिये तैयार कर लिया है, लेकिन हम किसी काम को सन्देह से शुरू नहीं करना चाहते हैं, विश्वास का उत्तर हमें विश्वास से मिलेगा—यह हमारा भरोसा है। हम ने सद्भावना के आधार पर समझौता किया है और हम समझते हैं कि बंगला देश से भी हमें सद्भावना का ही उत्तर मिलेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री चित्त बसु से कहूँगा कि वे अपने संशोधन पर बल न दें। क्योंकि उन से कोई मतभेद नहीं है और मैंने अपने भाषण में उस का उल्लेख भी कर दिया है। हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्र इस पर जोर देना चाहते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम पहली बार डिसएप्रूव करना चाहते हैं, मैं समझता हूँ अगर वे समझदारी से काम लेंगे तो मुझे बड़ी खुशी होगी।

MR. SPEAKER : How long are you likely to take ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Let this be finished to-day itself. I want fifteen minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time of the House by half-an-hour ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Guha may take 15 minutes from this. And the balance is for putting the motion to the vote of the House.

श्री समर गुहा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मित्र वाजपेयी जी ने आज जिस सुर में बात की और जिस ढंग से वे आज बोले, उस को मैं सुन रहा था, जैसे कोई विदेश मंत्री की वैदेशिक विषय पर चर्चा सुन रहा था, या कोई तकनीकी या वैज्ञानिक विषय पर चर्चा सुन रहा था—ऐसी बात नहीं थी। आज मुझे उन से थोड़ी हिन्दी में बोलने का इस्तिस्नान हो गया है,

[श्री समर गुह]

इस लिए हिन्दी में बोलूंगा। मैंने देखा कि कितने डब से घगर नाचना हो, एक साल में नष्ट हो, तो वे नाच सकते हैं, उनका नाच ठीक था, अच्छा था। लेकिन मैं एक बात कह दूँ—ऐसी बेवकूफी कोई नहीं करेगा कि घगर हमारा विदेश के साथ कोई समझौता होता है—टेकनीकली बंगला देश विदेश ही है—उन के साथ जो हमारा “चुक्ती” हुआ है, उसको तोड़ना, उसको प्रपोज करना किसी भी मेम्बर कन्ट्री के लिए उचित नहीं है और हम ने यह कहा भी नहीं है कि इसको तोड़ दो या इसको फेंक दो। लेकिन जब मैंने इस पर चर्चा शुरू की तो थोड़ा भावावेश में बोला—ऐसा उन्होंने कहा भी है। लेकिन अंग्रेजी में एक शब्द है—“स्वानसांग”, कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह के लिए “स्वानसांग” का डर है—इसलिए मैंने थोड़ा भावावेश में अपने विचारों को व्यक्त किया, लेकिन इस के साथ ही मैंने पूरे तकनीकी और वैज्ञानिक तथ्य भी दिये हैं। एक लाइन भी इधर-उधर से नहीं कहा है। किसी फारेन-डिबेट में पार्टिसिपेट कर रहा हूँ—ऐसा मैंने नहीं किया है। मुझ पर इल्जाम लगाया गया कि मैंने पहले जो कहा था, उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए यह पोलिटिकल एपालोजी है इस पर मेरे बहुत से दोस्त गुस्ता भी हो गए—ऐसी बात नहीं है। मेरे मित्र वाजपेयी जी ने जो भाषण दिया है—वह उन्होंने टेक्नोसाजिकल डेटा या साइन्टिफिक डेटा या टेक्नोलाजिकल ईशूज पर नहीं दिया है, उन्होंने अपने भाषण में सिर्फ मित्रता की बात कही है, पड़ोस के साथ प्यार के सम्बन्ध की बात की है। इसलिए मैंने यही कहा है कि आपने पोलिटिकल-पर्सपेक्टिव से किया है, पोलिटिकल दृष्टिकोण से किया है, यह गलत किया है या सही किया है, यह दूसरी बात है।

लेकिन मैं एक बात कह दूँ—आप ने एक बात कही है—वॉटर-ड्रेजिंग—जो आप

के मुँह से नहीं आनी चाहिए थी—आपने कहा है कि 40,000 की ओप्टीमम लिमिट है—

It was said that 40,000 cusecs is the optimum limit. 40,000 cusecs is the minimum limit. I challenge you. The other side may take advantage of your statement. It was not the optimum limit. Forty-thousand cusecs was the minimum limit.

18 hrs.

I want to draw your attention to the other point, namely, immediately what does it cost to you.

आप कह सकते हैं कि रुपये की कोई कमी नहीं होगी। अभी आप के पास 5 ड्रैजर है लेकिन आप को इमार्जिएंटली एक ड्रैजर और लेना पड़ेगा। उस में आप के 12 करोड़ से 15 करोड़ रुपये लग जायेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह तो हो जाएगा।

श्री समर गुह : यही नहीं, इस में और भी बातें हैं। एक महीने पहले कुछ क्लेक्लेशन्स की बेमिस पर गिरिग की प्रेडिक्टिविलिटी करनी पड़ती है।

That basis has been upset now. As a result thereof, the predictability of ships will have to be changed. That will cost you quite a lot. Further, Sir, the whole river training scheme had been introduced in Calcutta port on the basis of a minimum discharge of 40,000 cusecs of water. Due to this there will be possibility of a ship drifting from this bank to another bank. It will cost you immediately Rs. 25 crores.

As regards the point about salinity, owing to this lean month the salinity point will go. The drinking water to Haldia could have been from Gokhali. Now, it will be from upstream. It will mean another Rs. 15 to 20 crores. So, Sir, within a month you have to make available Rs. 50 crores.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, a point was made regarding Maulana Bhashani having a demonstration of sixty thousand people. That demonstration completely flopped. They could not even collect 5,000 people and, as such, Maulana Bhashani had to withdraw the demonstration. There was

no support behind that demonstration. As regard this issue being taken to UNO, I may say, Sir, if a group can be formed any issue can be taken to UNO. But just taking an issue to the UNO does not mean that the quantum of discharge from Farakka barrage had to be determined with the consent of Bangladesh. There is no international obligation. I can understand of moral obligation. I do not know how this kind of argument was brought. Sir, so many expert committees had been formed which made model experiments and came to the conclusion that 40,000 cusecs was the minimum discharge required for flushing the river Hooghly. A fear has been expressed whether Ganges water in U. P. and Bihar will be allowed to be used for irrigation purposes. I did not raise that matter. When Farakka project was being considered, during the sixties, 204 small irrigation schemes were sanctioned by the same agency which had the responsibility of constructing the Farakka barrage. Whether it was right or wrong it was a different matter. I quite agree that the agriculturists of U. P. and Bihar have a right to ask for Ganga water for irrigation purposes. Government should have enquired into the matter. They should have gone deep into that matter.

But there is a one problem, the problem of alkalinity. If you use surface water too much that is what will happen. On the Pakistan side thousands of acres had been destroyed because of alkalinity. If you go from Delhi to Calcutta, in U.P. you see on both sides white patches in lands. That is sodium carbonate formed because of the use of excessive surface water. Because of that alkali that is there on earth comes up and land fertility is destroyed. It has happened in thousands of acres on Pakistan side. There should be proper balance between the use of surface water and the use of ground water. In U. P. and Bihar and other areas enough ground water has not been used by having deep tube wells. There is some theory that unless you use ground water and surface water in proper proportion, there is the risk of alkalinity in the surface level. How far it is true, I cannot say. But we see it practically on the Pakistan side. I would ask the hon. Minister of Agriculture to institute a committee immediately to go into the problem of alkalinity and find out whether it is due to lack of use of ground water and if it is true you should provide for a large number of deep tube wells in U. P. and Bihar for irrigation purposes so that the hazards of alkalinity can be avoided. Still it requires scientific study and experimentation.

There was one possibility—Ganga-Brahmaputra barrage. The less said about it the better. Even a layman will understand the difficulties. I do not know how long it will take to reach an agreement and

how long it will take to execute. Let us hope that they will agree. It will take fifteen years.... (Interruptions) How much money it will take, how much time it will take, how much material it will need is all difficult to say now. Water is at different level; it will have to be siphoned off from one level to another level. It will require at least ten years. It is a complicated project and before it is completed at least ten years will be over. I had given all the hydrological data; that was suppressed. In the Poona laboratory it was analysed; it was on the basis of three months data, on the basis of yearly data, it was analysed.

You will know what are the disastrous consequences if you do not take proper care in this matter. The studies made in Poona laboratory were completely suppressed. They say that hydrological science is not a perfect science and they have suppressed facts. What about available data, 1975-76 data, when there was a water discharge of 40,000 cusecs? One data was there, 12 million tonnes of sand was removed. If it had been continued for five years, the problem of Calcutta port would have been solved and it would have been restored to the health it enjoyed in the thirties. When in a year it could handle 200 ships. You have taken a calculated risk, with good intentions, to cultivate friendship with Bangladesh. Nobody will be happier than myself if there is real friendship with Bangladesh. You have taken a calculated and serious risk. In 1975-76, just at the time, of the elections, the previous government suddenly reduced the quantum to fifty-fifty so that there may not be a hue and cry from Bangladesh. The result was, from 36,000—40,000 cusecs it came down to 2,000—32,000 cusecs and there was disastrous result. The channel shifted by 200 feet and again serious re-silting started. Not to speak of 20,000 cusecs, when the quantum was reduced from 36,000 to 31,000 cusecs, the channel shifted by 200 feet and there was a huge amount of silting. This is no laboratory experiment. This was the actual real happening. If that is so, naturally we have reason to be alarmed about what will happen after five years.

I would conclude by making an appeal to Babuji. He knows the art of persuasion. They are coming. At least keep one honourable channel open. Instead of three year survey, please persuade them to have a yearly survey, joint survey, joint observation and joint analysis of the data. If that is done, it would be found out that they do not require this amount of water and they have been demanding so much only because of political pressure. For two years, there was a joint survey, but the findings and the data were not compared because it was a political game of Bangladesh.

[श्री सचर गृह]

This is the fear of the Indian people. I have already said, Calcutta is not Bengali Calcutta, but it is Indian Calcutta, in reality not emotionally. I described it as the economic lung of the eastern region of India. Therefore, I appeal to you to persuade them to have a yearly survey, joint study, joint survey, joint analysis and joint comparison of the findings. On the basis of that, supposing with God's blessing, everything is all right, it can be there. But if it is not all right, on the basis of that, he will have to persuade them to make them agree to review the pact. This is an experiment which you have done not on the basis of scientific, hydrological data. It was done more out of political consideration than based absolutely on scientific and technological data. I will conclude by again appealing to Babuji to persuade them to have a yearly review, on the basis of joint study, joint survey, joint analysis and joint comparison of the findings by sitting together jointly on the effect of this pact.

MR. SPEAKER: There are two substitute motions. Mr. Chitta Basu, are you pressing your substitute motion?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I want to make some comments. In view of the fact that the hon. Minister of External Affairs has, on the floor of the House, given a very clear, categorical, unequivocal and firm assurance that the interests of the Calcutta Port will be properly looked after, and that he has also said that the issues raised during the debate would also be taken into consideration and taken up with the President of the Republic of Bangladesh when he comes here, I wish to withdraw my motion. He has also given another assurance that money shall not stand in the way of the protection of the Calcutta Port. I would also like to remind him about it. In view of all these, I withdraw my substitute motion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: If the House so desires, there is no dearth of money.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Now he has started prevaricating.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not prevaricating. Ultimately he will have to sanction the money.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: In view of all these unequivocal assurances given on the floor of this House, I seek leave to withdraw my substitute motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Does the hon. Member have the leave of the House to withdraw the substitute motion?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Substitute motion No. 1 (cont.) by leave, withdrawn.

श्री सौगत राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री वाजपेयी ने अपने भाषण में इस चर्चा के दौरान उठाये गये सवालों का जवाब देने की कोशिश की है। उन्होंने इस बात का भी उल्लेख किया है कि मेरी उम्र बहुत कम है और मैं यहां पर नया आया हूँ, इस लिए मुझे इतना अधिक नहीं कहना चाहिये था। मैं जानता हूँ कि श्री वाजपेयी पुराने सदस्य हैं, वह बहुत दिनों से संसद् में रहे हैं और बड़े भारी वक्ता हैं। अपनी वक्तृता में उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा है, उस का तो मैं खंडन नहीं कर सकता हूँ, लेकिन मैं आप के माध्यम से श्री वाजपेयी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह आपने बढ़िया भाषण में किसी की आँखों से आसू तो बहा सकते हैं, लेकिन गंगा में पानी नहीं बहा सकते हैं, और अगर गंगा में पानी नहीं बहेगा, तो कलकत्ता भी नहीं बचेगा।

जहां तक इस समझौते का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि (1) इस से कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह के हितों की रक्षा नहीं होगी, (2) इस समझौते के बारे में पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार से नहीं पूछा गया है, (3) इस समझौते के पीछे जितना राजनीतिक उद्देश्य था, उसका टेक्निकल कन्सिडरेशन नहीं था,

(4) यह समझौता बंगलादेश में एक मिलिटरी जंटा के हाथ मजबूत करेगा।

लेकिन मैं यह जानता हूँ कि एक दूसरे मुल्क के साथ यह एक इन्टरनेशनल एग्रीमेंट हुआ है, और अगर हम संसद् के द्वारा इस का डिस्पोज़ कर देने की कोशिश करेंगे, तो हिन्दुस्तान के हाथ कमजोर हो जायेंगे । इसलिए मैं अपने सबस्टीच्यूट मोशन को विद्वह करता हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER: Does the hon. Member have the leave of the House to withdraw his substitute motion?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Substitute motion No. 2 was, by leave withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now adjourn and will meet tomorrow at 11 hrs.

18.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 16, 1977/Agrahayana 25, 1899 (Saka).